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Frees Pilots for Ogaden**Soviet Air Patrol Reported in Cuba**

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Soviet Air Force units have begun to assist in the air defense of Cuba in an apparent attempt to free Cuban fighter pilots for combat in the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict, intelligence officials said today.

Although a White House spokesman would not comment, knowledgeable officials said that Soviet pilots in MiG interceptors had begun flying air-defense missions over Cuba. The officials would not divulge the source of the information, but it is thought to be based on the interception of communications between the plane and Soviet ground crews.

There was no estimate of how large a Soviet force was involved in the operation, but some officials said that Moscow might be in the process of taking over the entire air defense of the island.

1962 Understanding

The Soviet Union has provided Cuba with substantial military aid and training during the last 15 years. However, this is believed to be the first time since the 1962 missile crisis that Soviet military units have been involved in Cuba's defense.

Some officials contend that the move may run counter to an understanding reached during the crisis, when the United States promised not to invade Cuba in return for assurances that no Soviet forces would be deployed there. State Department officials said that the understanding forbade only the deployment of offensive arms. They said that the use of Soviet pilots for air defense seemed to be within the scope of a Cuban-Soviet defense cooperation agreement reached in the mid-1960s.

Difficult Problem

Officials emphasize that Soviet participation in Cuban air defense creates an ambiguous problem because it does not pose a direct threat to the United States. The Soviet move complicates the administration's efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict on the Horn of Africa and to discourage Cuban actions elsewhere on the continent.

A major question is why Moscow chose to use Cuban pilots rather than relying on Soviet personnel. Some officials believe that Cuba's image as a Third World, revolutionary nation makes it more politically acceptable for Cuban pilots to participate in the Ethiopia conflict.

Intelligence analysts said that

the strikes have been an important factor in Ethiopian military successes in the Ogaden, providing ground forces with air cover in counterattacks. They believe that the operation has drained the Cuban Air Force of its best pilots, requiring Soviet replacements.

The Cuban Air Force consists of 210 Soviet-built combat aircraft, including 80 MiG-21 and 40 MiG-19 interceptors-fighters. Soviet pilots are believed to be flying the more advanced MiG-21s and Soviet technicians are said to have taken over ground maintenance and radar support functions.

"This is not just a spur-of-the-moment operation," said an official. "It demanded a great deal of planning and must have been put in train months ago."

Although Cuba is not a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact alliance, defense cooperation between Moscow and Havana is close. When Cuban exiles—with U.S. support—were defeated in an attempt to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro in April, 1961, Soviet military aid was increased and Soviet forces are thought to have been given command of key military installations.

During the 1962 missile crisis, in which Moscow attempted to deploy nuclear-armed offensive missiles in Cuba, Soviet forces are thought to have manned the air-defense batteries that shot down a U.S. U-2 spy plane. However, following the crisis, Cuban forces took over the direct defense of the island. This was facilitated by a large-scale training program begun by Moscow in mid-1960s.

While there is disagreement within the government over how to interpret the development, it is viewed as proof that Soviet-Cuban cooperation in supporting Ethiopia in its conflict with Somalia is closer than acknowledged by Moscow or Havana.

The buildup of Cuban technicians and troops in Ethiopia began in December and the United States now estimates the force at more than 3,000. Earlier this month, officials said, Cuban pilots were flying strikes in Soviet-made fighters against Somali forces in the Ogaden Desert region as well as against insurgents in Eritrea.

Intelligence analysts said that

Youthful Ambition

Two budding Russian gymnasts, bows all aflutter, mug for the photographer at a Soviet sports school in Moscow.

Story
Page 13.

**Magistrate Is Assassinated in Italy****Bonn Leader's Aide Is Seized**

MUNICH, Feb. 14 (AP).—An aide to conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss apparently has been kidnapped, police said today.

Dieter Huber, 30, a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Strauss, disappeared yesterday from his Munich apartment.

Today, the German news agency DPA received a letter claiming that Mr. Huber had been abducted, police said. "Now Strauss can show how much freedom and human life are worth to him," said the letter, signed with the initials, "KGS."

Police said that they were taking the letter "very seriously" because it was postmarked before anyone except the police knew about Mr. Huber's disappearance. But they cautioned against assuming that Mr. Huber had been seized by terrorists. "A terrorist connection is not yet established, apart from the fact that Franz

Josef Strauss was named," a police spokesman said.

Observers speculated the KGS could stand for "Kommando Guenter Sonnenberg." He is accused in the slaying last year of West Germany's chief federal prosecutor, Siegfried Buback.

Mr. Sonnenberg, who was arrested in a shootout with police, is to go on trial for Mr. Buback's murder next month in Stuttgart.

Security Increased

Mr. Strauss, a former defense minister and finance minister in the West German Cabinet, is one of the most powerful conservative leaders in the country. He heads the Christian Social Union.

Security was increased at the party's headquarters, and extra measures were taken to protect Mr. Strauss and other prominent members of the party, which forms the Bonn parliamentary opposition with the Christian Democratic Union.

Police said that Mr. Huber's brown sedan was found in his apartment garage early yesterday. The keys were inside, and Mr. Huber's hat was on the ground near the car.

Mr. Huber's wife notified police of her husband's disappearance.

Shot in Rome

ROME, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A magistrate responsible for the handling of terrorist prisoners was assassinated here yesterday.

Within an hour of the shooting of Riccardo Palma, 63, as he sat in his car, an anonymous caller claimed that the killing was the work of the leftist Red Brigades.

He called the dead magistrate "a servant of the multinational companies."

The assassination brought protests from President Giovanni Leone, leading politicians, and the nation's 7,000 magistrates.

Almost Silent Shooting

Mr. Palma was believed to have been killed by a burst from a submachine gun, possibly equipped with a silencer and fired from a canvas bag to catch the cartridge cases. Only one spent case was found at the scene of the shooting in a north Rome residential district. Bystanders said that they heard only faint detonations.

Witnesses said that three men in car shot Mr. Palma as he was preparing to drive to work.

Mr. Palma was responsible for conditions inside eight new high security prisons set up to prevent repeated jailbreaks by political and criminal prisoners.

He had just returned from making arrangements at a Turin jail for a number of accused Red Brigade terrorists due to stand trial there next month.

Rome magistrates called a suspension of court hearings for 30 minutes tomorrow, the three main unions announced a 15-minute protest strike, and President Leone said that Mr. Palma's death was "a barbaric killing at the hands of vile criminals."

Five Italian magistrates have been killed since 1971.

In the increasing political violence since Jan. 1976, terrorists mostly leftists, have killed 25 persons including magistrates, lawyers, policemen and a journalist. Scores of industrialists, policemen, factory foremen, journalists, professors and magistrates have been shot and deliberately maimed.

The reactions of black Africa can be read in the response of the Organization of African Unity, which has all but taken Ethiopia's side. A mediation committee refused to recognize the Western Somali Liberation Front, which many see as a cover for invasion by regular Somali forces. The OAU condemned Iran for promising to support Somalia if Ethiopia invaded.

Many African countries, however, find Ethiopia's fiery brand of revolution disquieting and are worried about the reports of a large Cuban presence. If the Ethiopian offensive were to gather momentum and move across the border, Ethiopia would lose its claim to being the injured party and the tide of African opinion might shift to Somalia.

Anti-Americanism here is seen in the government-controlled press and in bitter attacks on the United States by Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader. To some extent, it can be explained as an attempt to establish credentials among the "progressive" nations of the world and as a device to politicize what are called "the broad masses." But also behind it lies the conviction that the United States is an implacable foe of revolution. In part, this is because more than any other country, the United States was identified as the power behind the late Emperor Haile Selassie.

For any other city in the world,

the switch from a grubby, crowded terminal such as Haneda, to a spacious, modern facility would be a cause for celebration. Among travelers here, however, it is about as welcome as the great earthquake of 1923.

The problem is that the new airport is 38 miles from central Tokyo and accessible only to the determined. It is already known widely as the world's most inconvenient airport to get to.

Haneda is a 20-minute taxi ride from Tokyo for which the fare is the equivalent of \$12. A taxi trip to the new terminal will

cost the equivalent of \$47 and entail a two-hour or three-hour ride in bumper-to-bumper traffic. Except for distant trans-oceanic flights, ground time will equal or exceed time in the air.

A two-hour flight to Seoul could be preceded by a four-hour group trip to Tokyo International airport for many passengers.

There are two possible train

check in at the air terminal at least 2 1/2 hours before flight time, and preferably earlier. The rider is supposed to take comfort in the knowledge his plane will not take off until all buses have struggled through traffic jams to the airport.

Businessmen are making elaborate plans to beat the ground-time hassle. An executive of a

U.S. company will spend the night in one of the airport's hotels when he is scheduled to leave on a flight the following morning.

Others have sketched out this bizarre alternative: Catch a domestic flight at Haneda airport to Japan's other major international airport in Osaka and transfer there to an overseas carrier.

If the connection is good, the Osaka route is faster and easier than battling out to Tokyo International.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Commentary

routes, but both of them are inconvenient for baggage-laden passengers. One takes an hour but leaves from a remote station in east Tokyo. The other leaves from centrally located Tokyo Station but does not go to the airport. Instead, a traveler has to get off in the town of Narita, 25 minutes by car from the terminal.

Japan Air Lines recommends as the most promising route the bus service from the Tokyo City Air Terminal. A traveler must

probably be the only beneficiary is China Air Lines, which is owned by the Taiwan government.

It will offer the only remaining international flights from Haneda because the Japanese government required it to remain there. Japan has a policy of segregating the two Chinas and Peking's airline will use the new airport. As a result, the Taiwan airline is expected to pick up a lot of business for its flights to Taipei and Southeast Asia.

Even before it opens, the new airport has a reputation for trouble, violence and wasted money.

It was supposed to open seven years ago but the determined farmers of Chiba Prefecture surrendered their land grudgingly after lengthy lawsuits. Militant student radicals made the airport project a symbol of wanton government disregard for welfare

and environmental protection.

The government estimates the present immigrant population at not more than 1.75 million and that the total by the end of the

News Analysis**Russia Gains Edge on U.S. in Africa**

By John Darnton

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Only three short months ago, U.S. policymakers were congratulating themselves on developments on the Horn of Africa.

The Soviet Union, siding with Ethiopia instead of its old ally Somalia in the Ogaden Desert conflict, had been expelled from its valuable base at the Somali port of Berbera. The United States, scrupulously avoiding involvement on either side, simply sat back and won a good old-fashioned cold-war coup.

Now, the picture is not so clear. Ethiopia, after a formidable airlift of Soviet arms and personnel, is trying to retake the Ogaden. The United States is under mounting pressure from Arab countries and U.S. conservatives to meet the Soviet challenge and come to the aid of Somalia, a poor country with no U.S. businesses and no U.S. interests.

Shaky Relations

Relations between the United States and Somalia are not very solid because Mogadishu is claiming that it is being abandoned by the West. And relations between the United States and Ethiopia are at a low point, with

Addis Ababa reading treachery and conspiracy into every U.S. call for negotiation.

The Soviet Union has not been loudly condemned by black Africa for its intervention. Although some African diplomats express their concern in private, few governments will do publicly.

In a sense, Moscow's willingness to rush to the aid of a country that said it had been invaded increased Soviet prestige.

In Africa, where governments sometimes think they may have to call upon greater powers, the inviolability of borders outweighs charges of superpower meddling.

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A mediation committee refused to recognize the Western Somali Liberation Front, which many see as a cover for invasion by regular Somali forces.

The OAU condemned Iran for promising to support Somalia if Ethiopia invaded.

Many African countries, however, find Ethiopia's fiery brand of revolution disquieting and are worried about the reports of a large Cuban presence.

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To some extent, it can be explained as an attempt to establish credentials among the "progressive" nations of the world and as a device to politicize what are called "the broad masses."

But also behind it lies the conviction that the United States is an implacable foe of revolution. In part, this is because more than any other country,

the United States was identified as the power behind the late Emperor Haile Selassie.

AP

Dieter Huber

AP

Publisher's Murder

Cover-Up Is Charged in Nicaragua

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—More than a month after the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, an outspoken politician and newspaper publisher, many questions surrounding the case remain unanswered and many lead provided by witnesses have still to be pursued. Contradictions in the testimony of the alleged killers also have been ignored. "It's quite obvious there's a cover-up," said Roberto Arguello Hurtado, the Chamorro family lawyer. "There are many people involved and there must be big shots in this or else a cover-up wouldn't be necessary."

President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933, has denied knowledge of a plot to kill his old political foe and has stated that a thor-

ough investigation will be made, but apparent deficiencies in the government's performance have cast serious doubts on its impartiality.

"There's never been a fair trial in a political case in Nicaragua," said the murdered publisher's widow. "The government claims that the case has been solved, but I hold Somoza responsible because no one does anything without permission from above."

Motive Doubtful

Many diplomatic and political analysts believe that Gen. Somoza would not have ordered the killing because Mr. Chamorro served to "prove" the existence of political freedoms here and because the President inevitably would be blamed for the murder. Two days of street riots followed Mr. Chamorro's death on Jan. 10.

U.S. Announces Plan to Sell Jets to Egypt, Israel, Saudis

(Continued from Page 1) U.S. interest in responding to what he described as Egypt's "legitimate needs."

Concerning Saudi Arabia, the secretary said, "We believe their request is reasonable and in our interest to fulfill."

The announcement of the arms-sale plan was made against a background of tension between Washington and Jerusalem over Israeli settlements on territory captured during the 1967 war. Israeli policy on the issue is seen by the administration as a major stumbling block in the path of a comprehensive Middle East peace agreement.

During recent weeks there has been a dispute between the United States and Israel over the terms of Israeli promises to President Carter last year about restricting these settlements.

Charged by U.S.

Some U.S. officials have charged that the government of Mr. Begin has been less than straightforward in its statements on the issue.

These charges, along with a statement by Mr. Vance last Friday that the settlements should not exist, have caused a heated reaction in Israel.

The F-15, which costs about \$12 million, is considered the Air Force's fighter of the future. It has great maneuverability, a long range and can travel at more than 2 1/2 times the speed of sound. The F-16, which costs about \$8 million, is slower, smaller, less heavily armed and does not have a great range. The F-16E is a lightweight, low-cost fighter that was designed for foreign sale.

Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said, "I don't think anyone in their right mind would try to fly an F-5 against either the F-15 or F-16."

Argentina Orders Non-Catholic Units to Register

Buenos Aires, Feb. 14 (AP).—Beginning next month, all religions other than Roman Catholicism will need permission of the military government to function in Argentina, a decree declared today.

Roman Catholicism is the official religion in this country and a 1968 accord between Argentina and the Vatican reaffirmed the church's right to operate here, the decree said.

But all other religious faiths must register with the Foreign Ministry, according to law 21,745, parts of which were reproduced in a Buenos Aires newspaper today.

The Foreign Ministry has maintained a list of such organizations since 1950, but those religious already registered must do so again, the law said.

Religions may be banned in Argentina if authorities consider them to be "injurious to public order, national security, morality and good habits" the law states.

The military has previously banned three religions by separate decrees. They are the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Divine Light Mission which follows Guru Maharaj Ji, and the Hare Krishna sect.

Kentuckian Indicted For Threat to Carter

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14 (AP).—A federal grand jury has indicted a 33-year-old Louisville man on a charge of threatening to kill President Carter.

Jefferson County police last week arrested James Bradley at the request of the Secret Service office in Louisville. Mr. Bradley was held in the Jefferson County jail after failing to post a \$10,000 bond. Police alleged that Mr. Bradley threatened Mr. Carter's life during a telephone call made from a bar on Feb. 6.

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Associated Press
CAPTIVES—Somali prisoners of war at a camp in Harer, in Ethiopia's Ogaden region.

Stage-Managing Evident

Fakery Suspected in Somali 'Enlistments'

By Thomas W. Lippman

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 14 (UPI).—On the orders of a desolate compound at the edge of the Somali capital, a grotesque scene was unfolding.

Hundreds of young Somalis, laughing and cheering, were playing war. Holding sticks as if they were rifles, they advanced across the sand toward an imaginary enemy. As television cameras recorded the event, they charged again, yelling the Somali equivalent of "hang 'em." It looked like great fun.

The foreign press corps, confined to Mogadishu, hundreds of miles from the real action in the Ogaden Desert war, watched uncomfortably. In theory they were seeing the people of Somalia respond to the declaration of emergency and call to arms issued by the government last weekend. But the cheering began only when the press arrived and the men who were marching the volunteers closed their sticks and let them when the cameras stopped.

Seeds of Doubt

The seeds of skepticism had been planted the day before at an army training camp. The press, invited to visit a "mobilization center," arrived to find about 200 men and women waiting to enlist. Brandishing sticks that apparently had been issued to them moments before, they shouted slogans against the Ethiopians and their Russian and Cuban allies.

A lieutenant in a black beret was collecting the volunteers. When the cameras arrived, a young man conveniently replied in English to the question the lieutenant put to him in Somali.

At another camp, the "volunteers" did not even go through the motions of signing up. They sang patriotic songs and brandished crude weapons for the press, then dispersed.

Delivery of Money

Dr. Ramos' secretary, whose stepfather also works for Novartis, testified that she had delivered about \$4,000 to Mr. Rivas on Dr. Ramos' behalf some weeks before the murder. Sources said that she was an unconvincing witness, but was not fully cross-examined.

Possible documentary evidence was destroyed when Dr. Ramos' plasma firm burned the day after Mr. Chamorro's death. The government blamed "Communist gauge" for the fire, although witnesses said that it appeared to start inside the plant and not as a result of gasoline bombs thrown by demonstrators.

Mr. Rivas, 32, who is a member of the governing party and whose family has long been associated with the Somonists, said that he planned to seek Dr. Ramos' extradition from the United States under a 1905 treaty.

Diplomatic sources said that they doubted that a U.S. court would grant extradition on the evidence presented so far.

Bourguiba's Health Reported Improved

TUNIS, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Ailing President Habib Bourguiba has improved and will return to his presidential chateau soon, the official Tunisian news agency said today.

The agency, quoting officials, confirmed for the first time that Mr. Bourguiba, 75, was unable to meet Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi on Feb. 6 because "a light indisposition forced the President, on advice of doctors, to cancel his engagements and particularly kept him from the pleasure of meeting his Libyan counterpart."

Congo Assassin Slain

ERAZZAVILLE, the Congo, Feb. 14 (AP).—The leader of a four-man squad that assassinated Congolese President Marien Ngouabi last year was shot and killed as he attempted to escape security forces, the Congolese Defense Ministry said yesterday.

Jefferson County police last week arrested James Bradley at the request of the Secret Service office in Louisville. Mr. Bradley was held in the Jefferson County jail after failing to post a \$10,000 bond. Police alleged that Mr. Bradley threatened Mr. Carter's life during a telephone call made from a bar on Feb. 6.

Two persons died and a third was missing in an explosion that destroyed a house in a suburb here, police reported today.

At least six persons were injured by the explosion that also extensively damaged two neighboring houses and shattered windows.

2 Dead, 3d Is Missing In Brussels Explosion

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The discussions on Africa are expected to concentrate on Soviet presence in the current fighting in Ethiopia and on developments in the south of the continent, but no major decisions are expected to be reached.

EU Ministers Meet in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries met here today to discuss Africa, the Middle East and the Belgrade conference on European security.

The discussions on Africa are expected to concentrate on Soviet presence in the current fighting in Ethiopia and on developments in the south of the continent, but no major decisions are expected to be reached.

Grain Blast Cause Still a Mystery in La. 45 Vietnamese Rescued at Sea

SEUL, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A South Korean freighter has rescued 45 Vietnamese refugees in the South China Sea, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The ship, Samdong-Ho, carrying 140 refugees Feb. 5 and arrived at its home port of Inchon last night, the ministry said.

The South Korean government said it will allow them to stay temporarily and will contact the foreign countries in which they want to settle, adding that most of the refugees reportedly want to go to the United States.

Israel Charges West Bank Arab

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A West Bank Arab who holds U.S. citizenship and was a graduate student at Michigan State University pleaded not guilty to today to charges of acting for a terrorist organization.

Authorities said that Sammy Ettai, 22, had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and was on a mission against Israel when arrested at Ben Gurion Airport on Dec. 21.

But relatives said that Mr. Ettai did nothing more than write articles in favor of Palestinian rights while studying at Michigan State.

No date was set for Mr. Ettai's trial, but relatives said they expect the trial to begin in March.

Fumes Kill Seven At Chicago Fire

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—An explosion today killed a north side leather tannery with noxious hydrogen sulfide fumes, killing at least seven persons.

More than 20 persons at the Horween Leather Co. plant were injured. Hospital officials said some victims suffered nausea, vomiting and tearing eyes. Others had burns.

First Deputy Fire Marshal Charles Pierce said that the explosion apparently occurred as chemicals were being transferred from a tank truck to a holding tank at the plant.

Clash Inquiry Is Approved

Lebanese Parliament Votes Bill Aimed at Easing Tension

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Lebanese parliament today approved an emergency bill aimed at defusing tensions between Lebanon and Syria as a result of four days of clashes last week.

But as the lawmakers moved to contain the spread of violence here, two small explosions broke in the general calm in Beirut and renewed fighting was reported in northern Lebanon.

Witnesses said that Syrian troops reinforced positions around Lebanese Army barracks two miles east of Beirut. The rightist newspaper Al Anan, organ of the Phalangist party, put the total number of Syrians in the area at 8,000.

The command of the 30,000-member, Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping force issued a communiqué today saying that "patrols will start circulating this afternoon to prevent any exploitation of the situation and to prevent any armed appearance except for its own forces."

"I promised to invite him to Sinai, because I am planning to build in Sinai, stop the mountain where God spoke to Moses. I am planning to build for the first time, a structure which includes a mosque, a church and a Jewish synagogue. All three religions have the same origins... I believe in this in in this..."

"We should tell the world that we are going back to God, not just as individuals, but as nations and as the whole world," he said.

Sadat Plans A Sinai Temple To 3 Faiths

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that while at the Vatican he promised the Pope Paul him that he would "invite him to the Sinai to visit a new multifaith structure he plans to build there."

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Sadat Calls U.S. Partner

(Continued from Page 1)

"is obstinate because it is relying on the arsenal of U.S. weapons and counting on U.S. political and economic support."

"But nobody should say that asked the United States to become a principal party because I want to exclude the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. Sadat said that he was "happy" with the outcome of his tour and that his peace initiative which began with a visit to Jerusalem last November, had succeeded.

"Millions of people in Europe and America now believe this initiative is no longer mine, it is theirs," he said.

New Airport At Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

of individuals. The protests of farmers and students threaten to disrupt opening-day flights.

Net Graceful

The airport's builders made no attempt to top off their long struggle with any architectural niceties. Some of those sweeping, dramatic designs for them Tokyo International is about as graceful as a World War II bomber handgun. It is a two-story, flat-topped structure with four arms extending out to circular aircraft bays.

The arrival and departure areas are functionally serviceable—moving walkways will carry passengers to and from planes and the customs and immigration checkpoints are geared for quick exits. But there is nothing pretty about it all. The color spectrum ranges from pale gray to charcoal, creating an overall sense of dreariness.

Airport managers, wearied by years of public criticism and violent protests, grimly explain the good points. Tokyo International ultimately will be capable of handling twice the number of international flights that now pass through Haneda. Passenger accommodations are modern and a swift passage through the terminal checkpoints will be a welcome change from Haneda's delays. Buses will come quickly from the planes to pickup points inside. The incoming passenger will be whisked from plane to arrival lounge.

And then begins his journey to central Tokyo.

Half on Lists Are Disqualified In Soweto Vote

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 14 (UPI).—South African authorities have disqualified more than half of the candidates in Saturday's Community Council elections in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto.

No reason was given for disqualifications but one of the candidates, millionaire business tycoon Shababala, blamed what he called an "administrative foul-up."

Mr. Shababala is one of the chief supporters of the conservative council, which the South African government has said will lead to more self-rule in urban blacks.

But many black leaders, including Chief Gathu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the KwaZulu black homeland, say that the councils will have no real power and have urged a boycott of voters.

Fewer than half of the 300,000 eligible voters in Soweto, whose population is put at more than 1,250,000, have registered to vote.

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EUROPE: Brussels, Aug. 1977; Paris, Oct. 1977; London, Oct. 1977; Amsterdam, Dec. 1977; Copenhagen, Jan. 1978; Ludwigshafen-Mannheim, Feb. 1978; Stockholm, April 1978; Paris, June 1978; London, July 1978; Madrid, Sept. 1978; Rome, Oct. 1978; Paris, Nov. 1978; London, Dec. 1978; Berlin, Jan. 1979; Paris, Feb. 1979; London, March 1979; Paris, April 1979; London, May 1979; Paris, June 1979; London, July 1979; Paris, Aug. 1979; London, Sept. 1979; Paris, Oct. 1979; London, Nov. 1979; Paris, Dec. 1979; London, Jan. 1980; Paris, Feb. 1980; London, March 1980; Paris, April 1980; London, May 1980; Paris, June 1980; London, July 1980; Paris, Aug. 1980; London, Sept. 1980;

ملاطف الظل

Negotiations Deadlocked**Auto Shutdowns Threatened As U.S. Coal Walkout Goes On**

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—With no end in sight to the record coal strike in the United States, a total shutdown of the Chrysler Corporation is threatened by March 1 and some Ford Motor Co. plants may close even sooner.

The threatened auto-worker strike, which would be 150,000 at Chrysler, stem from electric power shortages in Ohio, the state that has been hardest hit by the 70-day coal walkout.

All three major U.S. automakers have extensive operations in Ohio. Officials at General Motors, the largest auto manufacturer in the United States, said that they were still assessing how severely the power curtailments would affect their operations.

Strike-Related Layoffs

The prospect of the first major strike-related industrial layoffs loomed as the coal industry gave no indication that they were going back to the bargaining table following a settlement rejection Sunday by the United Mine Workers' Bargaining Council.

UMW President Arnold Miller

has asked the Bituminous Coal Operators Association for a resumption of talks. BCOA has said it was "appalled" at the contract rejection.

It is considered possible, but unlikely, that BCOA might refuse to resume negotiations and declare an impasse, thus opening the coal industry to local or regional bargaining and threatening whatever-ever contentiousness remains within the strife-torn UMW.

Sources indicated that an end to the 28-year pattern of national coal bargaining could not be ruled out, especially if there is no quick end to the current stalemate.

With coal stocks reaching critically low levels in a number of Eastern states, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall met yesterday with Mr. Miller and other UMW ne-

Southern Bell Co. Pleads Guilty to Misuse of Funds

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Feb. 14 (UPI).—Southern Bell Telephone Co. pleaded guilty yesterday to misappropriating corporate funds through falsified expense vouchers. The guilty plea on the single count ended a three-year legal battle.

Twenty-four similar counts against the company were dropped in return for the guilty plea in a plea-bargaining arrangement with prosecutors in Mecklenburg County Superior Court.

Southern Bell had been scheduled for a jury trial today on the charges, which stemmed from investigations into allegations that corporate money was channeled into illegal political contributions in the early 1970s.

District Attorney Peter Gilchrist outlined the agreement with Southern Bell. He said that no future indictments would be brought against the company in regard to the misappropriation-of-funds charge. He also said that the state would drop its effort to prosecute individual corporate officials.

The company operates telephone systems in Georgia, Florida, and North and South Carolina.

S. Africa A-Plant To Be Converted

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 14 (UPI).—South Africa is to convert its pilot uranium enrichment plant, near Pretoria, into a commercial production unit to make the nation self-sufficient in nuclear energy. Mines Minister Fanie Botha said yesterday.

Mr. Botha did not say when the conversion to commercial production would be completed but said, "The unique characteristics of South Africa's enrichment process will make it possible to produce products of commercial size."

Mr. Botha said that South Africa was committed to making itself independent of the outside world for its nuclear fuel requirements, particularly when it involves such a strategically important commodity as electric power."

Illinois Loses Meeting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The board of directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has voted to move its annual meeting next year from Chicago to Houston because Illinois has not passed the equal rights amendment.

NOTICE:

Dr. Arthur Janov, author of "The Primal Scream," is pleased to announce that the Primal Institute is conducting interviews in Europe for prospective patients. For information and/or application contact:

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HENRY, HENRY, HENRY—This collection of double-chinned, bearded bronze and plaster busts of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is among 1,200 gifts from foreign governments to the United States, stored in Washington.

U.S. 'Sunsat' Studies Show**Orbiting Cells May Provide Energy by 2025**

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—

Vast arrays of solar power cells floating in orbit around the earth could beam back 25 per cent of U.S. electricity needs by the year 2025, according to a scientist who proposed the notion 10 years ago.

The microwave beam of energy would be safe for birds, planes and people, and would be a cheap, nonpolluting energy source for the next 5 billion years, Dr. Peter Glaser said today.

It would cost \$10 billion to put the first solar-power generator in orbit 20,000 miles above earth, and it could be done by 1985 with existing technology, he said.

The price includes land for the field of receiving antennas on earth, 6 miles across. The prediction assumes that three to seven satellites would be built every year until 2025. Each would provide 5 million kilowatts of power, equal to the output of five nuclear-power plants.

More Settlement Essential

At Ford, the second largest manufacturing vice-president Raymond Logan said an early settlement is essential to avoid shutdown of "at least some of our manufacturing and assembly operations later this month." Officials said that the extent of shutdowns could not be predicted but noted that major engine plants and two of Ford's three transmission plants are located in Ohio.

At American Motors, a spokesman said that Ohio power cutbacks may curtail Jeep production in Toledo.

The auto companies say that they have their own coal stockpiles, but do not control the electricity supplies.

Dulles Biography Says Britain Supplied Pilots for U-2 Flights

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Britain supplied pilots for U.S. U-2 spy planes and the Royal Air Force made one of every five of the flights over the Soviet Union, according to a biographer of the late CIA Director Allen Dulles.

In his book "Dulles"—published by Dial Press and which is going on sale in the United States this week—author Leonard Mosley's details of the spy agency include:

* The CIA paid Pahmro Topiatti and his Italian Communist party a reported \$750,000 for supplying the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's secret speech denouncing Stalin.

* Encaged by the abortive British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956, the late British Prime Minister Anthony Eden threw an inkwell at military strategist B.H. Liddell-Hart at No. 10 Downing St. The strategist then dumped a waste-basket on Eden's head.

* Former Empress Soraya of Iran, supplied by the CIA with a gynecologist in her vain effort to produce a son for the Shah, complained, "Four times a night and twice every afternoon. Still I don't have a baby."

**Yamaha Reveals Recall**

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Japan's Yamaha Motor Co. said yesterday that it was recalling almost 11,000 motorcycles, mainly in the United States, to replace defective gearboxes.

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In the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental.

Dust and Ash in Atmosphere**Bad Winters Laid to Volcanoes**

By Thomas O'Tool

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The freezing temperatures and heavy snows this winter may have their origins in the fact that the world's volcanoes erupted last year with three times the frequency of 1976.

The two biggest eruptions, one last March on the Kamchatka peninsula in the Soviet Union and the other last August in U.S. Japan, sent dust and ash so high that the debris is still circling the world in the upper atmosphere. There were 28 volcanic eruptions last year and at least seven others that began in 1976 and continued through part of last year.

"It's been an idea since the time of Benjamin Franklin that volcanic eruptions precede cold and wet weather," said Dartmouth College's Dr. Robert Decker, who is on sabbatical leave at the University of Hawaii studying the phenomenon. There seems little question that when the fine dust from big eruptions gets into the global stratosphere it can form an opaque layer to keep some of the sunshine out."

Enormous Eruption

Franklin was ambassador to France when an enormous eruption in Iceland sent a volcanic cloud over North America and Europe. It was followed by two of the coldest winters in this century. Franklin wrote a paper in 1783 in which he theorized that the volcanic haze kept enough sunlight out to make temperatures lower.

Almost two centuries later, Dr. Decker set out to prove whether or not Franklin was right. Dr. Decker is being joined in the attempt by a growing number of climatologists, including Dr. James Kermott of the

University of Rhode Island, Dr. S. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin and Stephen Schneider of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

"Volcanoes cause cooling, we're pretty sure of it now," Mr. Schneider said in an interview during the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

"And a cool planet makes the jet stream move faster and expands the frigid winter of 1976-77."

"It takes as long as a year, and in some cases two to three years, for volcanic dust to circulate around the entire globe," Mr. Schneider said. "So it's not out of the question that the 1976 eruption may have played a hand in the 1975-77 winter."

Mr. Schneider shows that large eruptions in 1912, 1903 and 1885 were all followed by colder than normal winters.

Guatemalan Eruption

Not only this winter, but last winter as well, Mr. Schneider says that a volcanic eruption in Guatemala in 1975 may have circulated enough dust in the upper atmosphere to have played a part in the frigid winter of 1976-77.

"It takes as long as a year, and in some cases two to three years, for volcanic dust to circulate around the entire globe," Mr. Schneider said. "So it's not out of the question that the 1976 eruption may have played a hand in the 1975-77 winter."

Mr. Schneider shows that large eruptions in 1912, 1903 and 1885 were all followed by colder than normal winters.

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Braniff Sets Flights

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Braniff International Airways said yesterday that it will begin its service from Dallas to London's Gatwick Airport on March 1, arriving the morning of March 2.

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Over Personnel Policy

Jobless Party Aides Assail Peking Secret Police Chief

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A simmering dispute in Peking over jobs for unemployed Communist party officials has burst into the open with a published attack on personnel policy that seems aimed at China's mysterious secret police chief.

A Feb. 2 article in the official People's Daily quoting "veteran comrades at the Central Committee party school" calls for a complete overhaul of party political and organizational departments, the bodies that screen and assign jobs to party members. It is the first time since party veterans took power after the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung 17 months ago that the party paper has attacked those departments, which appear to be the responsibility of Wang Tung-ising, Mao's bodyguard and secret police chief and now China's No. 5 leader.

Dragging Their Feet

The departments are accused of dragging their feet in restoring to power thousands of party officials who were removed from office by a clique of Mao's younger, more dogmatic followers during the last decade of his life.

"Some people have prevaricated, played for time with empty talk and tried to cover up, thus derailing the implementation of the cadre policy," the veteran officials complained in the article.

The issue has provoked tremendous emotions at the highest levels of the Chinese government, where the surviving members of an old-boy network of revolutionary war veterans had labored for years under a politico's cloud. The purge of Mao's most dogmatic disciples, including his widow, Chiang Ching, after his death seemed to open the way for veterans to regain all their old powers and bring back to work friends who had been forced out of office.

The slow pace of these official

rehabilitations of party veterans has brought an outcry, until now not aimed directly at anyone in power, similar to the complaints of Democratic party campaign workers in the United States who did not get jobs in the new Carter administration.

Loss of Benefits

In China, however, politicians cut of power have no law practices or consulting firms to retreat to, and so have often suffered loss of income and benefits while nursing deep feelings of injustice.

"The implementation of the party's cadre policy is by no means a problem of just a few persons," the article said. "It affects not only the cadre's political lives, their relatives and children, but the entire cadre force and the masses." Veterans who fell into disfavor with Chiang Ching complained that she and her cohorts put black marks on the records of their sons and daughters, so they could not get sought-after university places or office



PROTECTION—A police officer in Waterbury, Conn., maintains his distance from an overturned car because a dog keeps rescuers at bay. The driver's husband arrived to calm the dog and the woman was released. She received minor injuries from the accident.

Belgrade Best-Seller

Russians Criticized in Yugoslav's Memoirs

BELGRADE, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is a big country, with powerful armies, the Russian field marshal boasted. "In 1943, we could have taken Yugoslavia in three days."

It was not a diplomatic thing to say—at least, not to the Yugoslav ambassador.

"I don't believe that," the ambassador exploded. "The Germans failed to take Yugoslavia at the height of their power—but in three days, but in four years," he told the Russian.

"And you know best," he added bluntly, "how strong the Germans were in 1941."

The year was 1957. The Russian was Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Nikita Khrushchev's minister of defense, and the ambassador was Veljko Micanovic, a veteran Yugoslav diplomat whose memoirs have become a best-seller—and a political sensation in Belgrade.

Dry, in Part

Mr. Micanovic's book, "Moskovske Godine (Moscow Years) 1956-1958," is an unlikely best-seller: long (580 pages), expensive (\$19.50) and mostly the dry stuff of diplomacy.

Its first printing of 10,000 copies, unusually large for Yugoslavia, sold out so fast that there were rumors the Soviet Embassy had forced the government to pull it off the shelves. The rumor apparently spurred a new press run—for about a week after the book disappeared from the bookshops, hundreds of copies suddenly appeared everywhere.

The incident goes a long way in explaining what the sensation is all about: Soviet pressure, and whether the independent Communist Yugoslavia can fight it.

For Mr. Micanovic, 62, a characteristically blunt mountain man from the southern republic of Montenegro, has written an unusually frank account of Soviet-Yugoslav relations—a subject that often worries Yugoslavia these days as President Josip Broz Tito,

speaks more frequently of the time "when I go."

The diplomat's message will not stop anyone from worrying. Mr. Micanovic portrays the Russians as devout, high-pressure bullies intent on keeping firm control of Eastern Europe, and on bringing Yugoslavia back into their empire.

In one encounter after another in the tense years after the 1943 Soviet-Yugoslav split, Mr. Micanovic describes how he confronted Soviet pressures and demands and fought to preserve his country's freedom to maneuver.

"The Russians want to pursue de-Stalinization," he writes in his

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berg's "Lulu" in Netherlands: From left, Elaine Bonazzi, Julian Patrick, Teresa Stratas.

MUSIC

Lulu of a 'Lulu' in the Netherlands

By David Stevens
CHEVENINGEN, the Netherlands, Feb. 14 (IHT).—The Netherlands Opera has just mounted a theatrically persuasive and musically imposing production of Alban Berg's "Lulu"—that is, the large fragment of it that has been available for the last 40 years, which will be superseded a year now when the full three-part version reaches the stage in Paris.

To a crucial extent, "Lulu" stands or falls on the performance of the psychologically elusive and vocally punishing title part. The particular interest in these performances is Lulu of Teresa Stratas, who is to have made her debut in a part for the New York Metropolitan last season, but did not, and who is scheduled to sing next February at the Paris opera. If the Canadian soprano is able to repeat her accomplishment here and sustain it through the "world premieres" of the long third act, Paris can rest secure that department.

The role is exigent in so many ways that it has attracted types from dramatic sopranos high coloraturaists. Stratas neither, but she had the essential sensuous vibrancy in her middle range, enough stretch the top to tackle the vertiginous heights with security (she would be too much to ask), and the flexibility to manage the farfetched flights. Dramatically, too, the role is multiple-choice test. Many see it as almost mythical, fundamentally innocent, eternal-mannequin figure. Not Stratas or the stage director, Rhodes Levine, both. This Lulu was a Baby doll fully aware of her sexual power and using it to dominate. She hectored Dr. Schön confidently into his fatal renunciation of respectability, and when he reminded Alwa that they are embracing on the divan on which his father bled to death, was with the vicious emphasis the approaching spikes in the on Maldon. Visually, Levine's production,

Peking Opera Revived as Part of Liberalization

BY KYO, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Peking Opera is back on the airwaves in all places Peking, and that suggests that China's era spring is more fact than fancy. Word that the Peking Opera is being revived—after more than decade in eclipse—has reached sky through the Asahi Shimbun correspondent in the Chinese capital. The newspaper also published a front-page photograph of the opera onstage.

Such classics as "Monkey" and "Water Margin" have been resurrected for Chinese New Year's feasts, which reached their peak last week. Although he was China's fore-revolutionary, the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a soft spot in his heart for the Peking Opera. It was Mao's actress wife, Jiang Qing, who dealt the traditional opera a setback at the start of the 1956-59 Cultural Revolution, supposedly because the era people had insulted her by forcing to knuckle under to her. Jiang Qing got revenge packing the troupe off to the mountains after she proclaimed emperors, courtesans and like were bourgeois trash, out touch with the wishes of the people.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

'The Choirboys': Genuinely Comic

By Thomas Quinn Cutlass

PARIS, Feb. 14 (IHT).—"The Choirboys" of Robert Aldrich (at the Concorde and the Quai Latin in English), adapted from Joseph Wambaugh's novel about what goes on behind the scenes in a Los Angeles police station, is a genuinely comic affair. Rowdy and rude-spoken it has a tickling sense of the ridiculous and has been staged and acted with contagious gusto.

It is freely, openly, boisterously bad-mannered, but how could it honestly be otherwise?

The language of the actors is as an integral part of them, Billingsgate flowing from their mouths as naturally as their tobacco juice. That the film does not present a rounded view of law enforcement in California is likely. Even there, one assumes, some time must be given over to interesting murders, sending criminals and apprehending thieves.

Here, interest is focused on the private lives of the policemen, their hard-drinking, raucous gatherings, their loves, their friendships and their enemies. The underscoring hints that these are not peculiar, localized specimens. These California cops, though American to the core, must have their equivalents in the ranks of the French flics, the British bobbies, the German polizei, the Italian carabinieri and the militia of Moscow and perhaps even Peking.

The scenario, employing police headquarters as its general setting, examines a handful of cops. The retirement pension of a patrolman, grown old and obese, is

threatened by his incessant belligerence to his superior. To avoid the curse of repetition, to relieve the incipient mania, he includes a tragic vignette, the story of a neurotic recruit who kills himself when his humiliating secret becomes known—this to the grief of one of his comrades.

The acting of all is keyed to the enterprise's hearty Rabble-ian tone. There is not a poor performance in the entire ensemble and that of Charles Durning, as the retiring rebel, and that of Burt Young, as the lackadaisical desk sergeant, are outstanding. There is considerable violence, but it is not superimposed.

Yasujiro Ozu, the great Japanese director (1903-1963), is belatedly represented in Paris by the release of "Voyage à Tokyo" (at the Saint-André des Arts and the Olympia in its original version with French subtitles).

Ozu has been termed the most Japanese of cineastes and his favorite subject was Japanese family life. In this film, made in 1953, he has etched, beautifully and poignantly, the visit of an elderly couple to their children and grandchildren in the capital. Their offspring are occupied with their own affairs and the tale is a moving contemplation of old age and death. There is an exquisite sensitivity to the performances and the mise-en-scene.

"Emmanuelle II" (at the Paramount Marivaux, the Publicis Champs-Elysées and the Publicis Matignon) is a followup to its popular forerunner, which is still at the Triomphe after five years. The sequel, most of it shot in Hong Kong, encountered censorship objections when completed more than two years ago. What probably offended the censors more than the explicit sex scenes was the attitude with which Emmanuelle (Sylvia Kristel) and her husband regard extra-marital



Behind-the-scenes hoisterousness in "The Choirboys."

conduct. Both have affairs which they describe to one another, jealousy being banished from their union.

The erotic sequences here are done in a little manner, to the accompaniment of soft music, while Emmanuelle's sapphic tendencies are stressed. In comparison to its current rivals in the "blue" category, "Emmanuelle II" is no longer a shocker.

"True, there are many good airlines. But I do have a preference."

This is an authentic passenger statement.

**ON THE ARTS AGENDA**

Pierre Boulez will be in charge of five public working sessions with IRCAM's Ensemble Inter-Contemporain at the Centre Georges Pompidou from Feb. 17 to 22 devoted to various aspects of "musical time" in five works—Ligeti's "Kunstnerkonzert," Messiaen's "Mode de Valeurs et d'Intensités," Stockhausen's "Zeltzeit," Boulez's "Eclat" and Carter's "A Mirror on Which to Dwell." The series will be concluded with a final session Feb. 23 at 8 p.m. with a final concert at 8:10 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville, conducted by Boulez and with soprano Deborah Cook and pianist Pierre-Laurent Aimard.

Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur" will be staged by the Monte-Carlo Opera with Raina Kabaivanska in the title part and Gianandrea Gavazzeni conducting on Feb. 18, 22 and 26. Carlo Maestri is staging the work to sets by Antonio Mastromattei, and other principal roles are being taken by Bianca Berini, Eugenio Bondino and Attilio Orazi.

Cavalli's "Orphée" in Raymond Leppard's musical realization will be given in a new production by the Lyons Opera Feb. 11 in a staging by Michael Gellot and designed by Alexander McPherson. Stuart Bedford will conduct a cast headed by Eric Tapley in the title part, Peter-Christoph Runge as Amide and Rosanne Cressford as Erisbe. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 22, 24, 25 and 26.

The dancer and choreographer Carolyn Carlson is appearing in a new solo work, "Cypher," with the musicians Stu Martin and John Surman, through Feb. 18 at the Centre Culturel du Marais in Paris. Performances are evenings at 8:30 and Feb. 12 at 8 p.m.

Odule Pierre, organist of the Madeleine church in Paris, is performing the complete organ works of César Franck in two concerts at the church Feb. 14 and 15.

The Ballet of the 20th Century will appear for the first time in Moscow from April 1 to 15 with Maurice Bejart's "Ninth Symphony," a Stravinsky evocation comprising "Rite of Spring," "Firebird" and "Petrushka" (with the Bolshoi's Vladimir Vasiliiev), and a third program not yet

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Cuba on the Horn

That the movement of Soviet military equipment and Cuban troops into Ethiopia has raised problems for the United States needs little emphasis. An old African ally was lost when Marxists took over Haile Selassie's throne; to gain a new one by furnishing arms to Somalia would hardly balance the account. Somalia's raids into Ogaden have aroused little sympathy among other African states. So the United States seems to have slight chance of gaining much prestige in the Horn of Africa.

And Cuba's African adventures have created other problems for the United States—not very serious ones, perhaps, but odd. Soviet pilots seem to be flying Cuban planes—presumably to replace Cubans sent off to Africa—and the State Department is urging Americans not to consider this another missile crisis. Doubtless the advice is good: MIGs are not missiles and a few pilots can hardly overturn the strategic balance in the Caribbean.

Nevertheless, the presence of Soviet military aviators so close to Miami does bring chilling recollections of those tense days of 1962, after the missile sites on Cuba had been discovered and President Kennedy set up a blockade of the island. Of course, there are many more Soviet military installations at not too long a range from Alaska, but Eskimos are less volatile, politically, than Latin Americans, and trade routes in the Caribbean are more vital to the United States than those in the Berlin Sea.

James Bryant Conant

In the course of several careers, James Bryant Conant set an extraordinary, and occasionally paradoxical, standard of public service. He stood at the center of several of the great public decisions of his times, yet he was only briefly a public official in any conventional sense. Along with others in the high priesthood of American science, he participated in the decisions to build and to use the atomic bomb. But, also like many of the others, he went on to warn the country against relying on nuclear weapons as the base of national power. He came to prominence first as the president of Harvard University, the very symbol of education for the intellectual and social elite. But he became an immensely effective advocate of that distinctively American institution, the comprehensive public high school.

This country's greatest achievement in social policy over the past half-century is, in our view, the public high school: a place where, for four crucial years, young Americans of widely differing backgrounds and interests work together under one roof. It is an enduring experiment in radical democracy, and it has become so widely accepted that it is difficult to imagine any other possibility. But, of course, Europe has always segregated its bright, university-bound students into special, more rigorous schools. That concept has occasionally been followed in big cities here, sometimes with very successful results. If you stop and think about recent history—particularly the panic over scientific education in the late 1950s—it is extraordinary that the idea of separate schools for the gifted was never more widely accepted. Part of the reason was Dr. Conant.

* * *

After he left Harvard in 1953, he went to Germany for four years, first as U.S. high commissioner, then as ambassador to the newly independent West German government. In early 1957 he resigned to return to the United States and undertake a mas-

so Americans will watch with attention the military spillover from the Soviet African interventions into the Western Hemisphere, while also appraising their effect on the burgeoning continent toward which they are primarily directed. The total effect on Soviet-American relations cannot be good; the net impact on the standing of the United States in international affairs is at best dubious.

But it cannot be forgotten that this whole business is costly to the Soviets. They have already lost two of their major supporters in Africa—Egypt and Somalia—and the interventions in Angola and Ethiopia have been expensive. Whether the returns will justify the cost among a medley of clashing nationalisms, plus various forms of Moslem revolutionary programs, remains to be seen.

Finally there is the cost to Cuba. Castro wants, and the United States was willing to provide, a return to more normal relations between Havana and Washington. The effect of the Cuban African investment upon this process cannot be good. Moreover, there is irony in the fact that Cuba, after denouncing American imperialism, should send so many of its men off to fight for the Soviet Union so far away; that an economy already strained should take on new and, whatever Moscow may do to ease the strain, severe burdens. The horn of the African dilemma does not only pierce the United States—it must be pricking the Soviets and thrusting into the Cubans.

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Dr. Conant, who died the other day at the age of 84, was not only a brilliant chemist and administrator. He was a wise man, who knew that a nation's political beliefs are reflected in the structure of its schools, and vice versa. He belongs to that long line of valuable Americans who have refused to concede any contradiction between intellectual excellence and education for democracy.

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As Dr. Conant came to know American school systems, he began to call attention to the flagrant disparities between the schools of the inner cities and those of the suburbs. As a good Democrat, he was profoundly offended and used the words "social dynamite" in his book "Slums and Suburbs" in 1961. The phrase seemed a bit flamboyant at the time, but some of his readers recalled them four years later when the cycle of great urban riots began in Watts.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

Healthy Profits

In a recent article, Dr. Richard Ross of Johns Hopkins Medical School makes a suggestion that seems worth following up. He proposes that hospitals be paid by the diagnosis—say \$200 for a hernia operation, \$300 for a gall bladder, \$1,000 for a heart attack, or some such all-inclusive rates. The more quickly a patient is cured and discharged, the more profit for the hospital. Under the present system, a hospital is paid for the number of days patients occupy their beds; the financial incentive is to keep them

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Import Controls

Now that Britain no longer is in deficit, the excuse for import controls sounds thin. It might sound a little stronger if British exporters had made more strenuous efforts to sell to Japan. They claim, of course, that

they have. But one European country actually manages to run a trade surplus with Japan. That country is Switzerland. If the Swiss can do so—unaided by special import controls and hindered by an astonishingly expensive Swiss franc—why can't we?

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1943

VIENNA—Great satisfaction is felt here over the news published this evening to the effect that the Bulgarian Government is taking energetic steps to bring the Macedonian agitation to an end, at any rate upon Bulgarian territory. The reported arrest at Sofia of several Macedonian leaders will, if true, do more towards tranquilizing public opinion here than all the official "democratic" mobilization.

Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1928

PARIS—The long controversy over publication of the letters of Emile Zola to Edmond and Jules de Goncourt was ended yesterday by the announcement of M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Education, that he would sanction publication of the letters. M. Herriot stated that he had arrived at this decision after consultation with Premier Poincaré, in his capacity as the legal adviser to the Académie Goncourt.



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In the U.S., IQ Tests on Trial

By George W. Albee

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Intelligence-quotient tests, better known as IQ tests, have been around since the turn of this century. The first IQ test was developed in France by a psychologist, Alfred Binet, whose name still is attached to the most widely used child test.

The number of different IQ tests is enormous. Some are administered individually and others are given in groups. Where once the IQ was obtained by dividing a child's mental age by his or her chronological age, this practice is no longer universally followed. It only worked for children between the ages of 3 and 13 anyway, because mental development begins to slow down at age 13 and to level off in the mid-20s. The speed (but not the power) of mental processes actually begins a long slow decline after age 30.

Obviously, dividing mental age by the steadily increasing chronological age will give the same individual deciding IQ scores over time. Sophisticated statistical techniques have been developed that compare each person with his or her own age group. As a result, the IQ is a measure that compares the person tested with a large number of other persons of the same age.

Bias

The problem that has led to recent criticisms of the IQ tests is one of bias. The tests were developed originally to identify which French schoolchildren would not profit from public education in regular classes. The tests are still used largely to predict school performance. But our schools are staffed by teachers and principals drawn from the middle class. The content of our school curriculum is highly verbal and quantitative. Schools teach the things that the dominant establishment in a society wants children to learn.

We live in an industrial society in which consumption of manufactured goods is required of everyone. Our consuming society relies heavily on verbal communication and on arithmetic. We must be able to read to understand advertising and we must be able to handle money and use installment credit.

As a result, our tests are loaded with verbal and quantitative (mathematical) questions. Persons being tested are asked to use and define words and to manipulate symbols. They are also asked to handle numbers.

Because these tasks are an important part of the school program, intelligence tests predict school performance with a fair degree of accuracy for middle-class children. The tests also require attention, strong effort, desire to succeed, and attention to detail. All are middle-class personality characteristics.

Most intelligence tests have been standardized on a "random" sample of the white population. The two most popular individual child tests—the Stanford-Binet and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, were standardized on a cross-section of the white population. Appropriate numbers of families from each social class were drawn and the children in them were tested.

But the definition of the child's social class was based on the father's occupation. Clearly the standardization sample is biased in favor of white, urban, intact families (using the father's occupation meant that there was a father present).

Recently a class-action suit was brought in the United States District Court in San Francisco

aged 55 IQ and Hopi and Zuni Indian children averaged about 125.

Are the Indian children really superior to middle-class school children? Are Bedouin children really retarded? Further investigation revealed that the Arab children lived in a culture that forbade drawing or the making of images. On the other hand, the Indian children lived in a culture that emphasized and rewarded drawings and decoration. Even this nonverbal IQ test was highly sensitive to experience.

No Basis

Should IQ tests be abandoned? The California lawsuit does not demand that they be abolished. It simply asks that they no longer be used as the basis for placing minority children in special classes. There are several reasons for opposing the use of IQ tests as the exclusive basis for making decisions about school placement of children.

They can lead to what the President's Commission on Mental Retardation has called the "all-hour retarded child." These are children who adapt perfectly well to their communities, neighborhoods, and home environments, but who do poorly in school. They often become behavior problems in school. Teachers refer them for testing in order to get them out of regular classes and into special classes for slow learners.

This placement leads to the stigma of being called mentally retarded. Other children make fun of the "retards" and the effect on the children is devastating. Rarely do they "get out" of the special classes. Opportunities for further education and for skilled employment are reduced.

The children develop negative attitudes toward themselves. Often this situation leads to a self-fulfilling prophecy where the children begin to act in the way that the teachers, schools and peers expect them to act.

The Future

What is the solution? It is frequently suggested that an intelligent test should not be used without at the same time having a thorough study of the adaptive skills of the child. Certainly some children are unable to profit from regular instruction in all school subjects. But not all of these low scorers are actually retarded children. Some of them simply need additional help in developing learning skills and work habits. Others need to be placed in mainstream courses and careful tailoring of curriculum to their own level of ability in other courses. They do not need to be labeled "retarded."

Whatever the outcome in West Africa is limited to six months of the year and a dairy industry is hardly feasible. Few would suggest that land in Bangladesh should be given over to growing fodder crops. Those most in need of milk in these countries are the orphaned infants of those born to malnourished or otherwise sick mothers. These are the children, most of whom live in villages, who are least likely to receive milk at present. Even if the governments of these countries desired to provide milk for those most in need the logistic difficulties of getting it to market and the drain on foreign exchange to milk producers such as New Zealand and the Netherlands would soon prove to

be impractical. It is surely beyond the wit of man to produce nourishment to these orphans within the village using perhaps chicken meat, vegetable oil and sugar, all of which can be produced locally.

Last year, Papua New Guinea took the first step in opting out of this controversy by banning advertisements of infant formulas; neither tins of food, bottles or teats are displayed, and for their purchase certificate from a health worker is required.

New SALT Worries For Soviet Leaders

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The Kremlin has taken the unusual step of warning President Carter that unless he curbs the hawks within his own administration, the arms limitation talks could be wrecked, and that this "can have only one outcome—a sharp increase in the danger of a nuclear catastrophe." Melodramatic warnings of this kind fall on deaf ears these days. The danger of a nuclear war between the superpowers is more remote today than ever, thanks in large part to the effort made by the Kremlin, ably assisted by successive U.S. administrations, to reduce the level of tension between the two countries.

But when Pravda devotes nearly a whole page to the subject, then something is obviously the matter. The question is, what? On the face of it, Pravda is concerned at the lack of progress in SALT, at the emergence of new U.S. demands which it claims, go beyond the previous more moderate U.S. positions. At no point does Pravda expressly blame the administration for this supposed change. Indeed, it notes that President Carter has stressed repeatedly the importance of reaching a new agreement, and that this gave a strong impetus to the negotiations.

Focal Issue

So far, so good. But this is not to the liking of those forces "which want to retard and even wreck altogether" the SALT accords, and are making SALT the focus of an acute political struggle in the United States. It trotted out the traditional list of cold warriors, from the Pentagon and the Committee on the Present Danger to the military-industrial complex, but these "open opponents" seem to cause it less concern than the hidden adversaries whom it evidently regards as far more dangerous.

It speaks of certain unidentified figures "who do not appear to oppose an agreement directly, but who in fact strive by every means to erect more and more obstacles on the path to its conclusion." They claim that they only want to impose the treaty, but when the government fails to do as they say, they "cast off their masks" and accuse it of being too soft and compliant in its dealings with Moscow.

But is Pravda speaking only of the traditional cold warriors outside the administration? To those prepared to read between the lines, another message becomes evident. What Pravda is saying, at this deeper level, is that some of Carter's advisers are as bad as the outside cold warriors—men, for instance, as Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. Apart from Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who as the Pentagon's top official is by definition a black beast in the Soviet view, Brzezinski is the administration's member attacked most frequently—and, indeed, more sharply than Brown, because he is perceived by the Kremlin to act as Carter's evil spirit.

Some of the very detailed and specific objections which Pravda raises against present U.S. attitudes on SALT can be traced back to Brzezinski's own earlier views on arms limitation issues. Pravda does not name him, as it did when it sniped at him on lesser matters, because in this case it would be impossible to do so. But Soviet officials are at work on the assumption that unless he curbs the hawkish elements in the determination of SALT policy, Brzezinski is the main blow hot and cold before the President's mood.

A Moderate

At the other end of the spectrum, Soviet officials see in Warnke, the chief SALT negotiator and head of the arms control and disarmament section whom they regard as a moderate. In this the Washington concurs with them, and both are right. The Russians have found him a tough negotiator with a nimble lawyer's mind who can drive a coach and through a poorly constructed argument—but who can also open a new impetus to negotiations on an issue that might seem dead.

A Warning

For all Pravda's careful timing and its failure to directly the attitudes of the administration, figures to really the issue to which it addresses itself between the lines, another message becomes evident. It is warning the administration in effect that the Kremlin only be pushed this far as further on the various SALT issues in dispute, and it is Carter that is to be listen to Brzezinski rather than to the SALT agreement might be grief. But if that is Kremlins message, it might have one effect that Moscow did not intend.

By showing Carter how it is about Brzezinski's views, it might have persuaded the President that his national security adviser is a good to have around for more than all the obvious ones. Brzezinski is the hardline Russells take him, and if he has the influence the President which they say he has, then the diplomatic strategic game is played for Carter stakes than it otherwise would be. In a game for higher stakes, the United States, with greater resources behind it, is more likely winner—so long as the game is kept to conventional nuclear ones.

Letters

Baby Food Issue

I have followed the controversy over controlling the advertising of baby food in the International Herald Tribune with considerable interest. One aspect to which little attention has been given is whether cow's milk purchased as infant formulas, which have played a part in improving the diet of all sections of the population in Europe and North America, has any part to play in most tropical ecologies.

Production of milk in West Africa is limited to six months of the year and a dairy industry is hardly feasible. Few would suggest that land in Bangladesh should be given over to growing fodder crops. Those most in need of milk in these countries are the orphaned infants of those born to malnourished or otherwise sick mothers. These are the children, most of whom live in villages, who are least likely to receive milk at present. Even if the governments of these countries desired to provide milk for those most in need the logistic difficulties for themselves and the rest of the world, and another for the Netherlands would soon prove to

DR. DAVID MORLEY

University of Child Health

Copenhagen

A Question

May one ask the five Red Cross who advocate U.S.-imposed solutions on Israel (IHF, Jan.) whether they would equally support a U.S.-imposed solution Northern Ireland and Scotland? Otherwise, one may accuse them of having double standards for themselves and the rest of the world, and another for the Netherlands.

PETER MULLEN

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Britain Posts Unexpectedly Large Deficit Officials Say Data May Be Aberration

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)— Britain had an unexpectedly large \$24-million visible trade deficit in January compared with a revised \$11-million deficit in December and a \$28-million shortfall in January, 1977, the Department of Trade said today.

On current account, there was a deficit of \$128 million compared with a revised \$74-million surplus in December and a \$24-million deficit a year earlier.

All figures are seasonally adjusted.

Exports fell in January to \$2,223 billion from a revised \$2,778 billion in December, while imports rose to \$1,998 billion from \$2,555 billion.

The decline in exports and rise in imports was "erratic" and not tied to any single specific factor, a Treasury spokesman said.

In trade, Britain recorded a net deficit of \$236 million last month. On invisible trade, such as banking and tourism, there was a preliminary \$145-million surplus unchanged from December.

In the three months ended January, there was a current account surplus of \$111 million and a visible trade deficit of \$24 million.

According to a government spokesman, there was no ready explanation of the unexpectedly large and "to some extent" deteriorating determination last month. The balance had been improving up to December of last year.

January marked the first month since July, 1977, that it recorded a deficit on current account and the second month since July that it had a visible trade shortfall.

So-called "erratic" items, such as ships, aircraft, precious stones and oil rigs, did not account for the sharp rise in the visible trade deficit. These items had a favorable effect during the month on British trade equivalent to \$125 million.

However, this was offset by a \$126-million net deterioration in trade in food and chemicals. Imports of food and chemicals rose in volume terms by 17 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

A Whitehall source said: "The figures are so odd, there has got to be something wrong."

Industrial Output

Meanwhile, Britain's provisional estimate for the all-industries production index in December was given today as 102.1 (1970 equals 100), up about 0.8 per cent from November's 101.3 and about 1.1 per cent below 103.2 in December, 1976.

The government said the latest provisional figures indicate that the level of industrial output in Britain in recent months changed little.

The December index for manufacturing production alone stood at 103.1, up about 1.4 per cent from 101.9 in November but down about 0.8 per cent from 104.1 a year earlier.

More clear, however, is a continuing jump in British exports since they peaked in September at \$2,684 billion. Since then, the volume of exports has fallen by 9 per cent. During the three months ended January, export volume fell 6 per cent while imports rose 3.5 per cent.

In addition, Britain, which managed to gain an increasingly large share of total world trade in the first nine months of 1977, saw its share narrow in the fourth quarter and in January.

Government economists are not certain whether this is the start of a long-term trend or merely a brief falter. The rise in the value of the pound in the latter half of last year is not considered to be the cause of the export decline, because normally export trends take 18 to 26 months to be affected by exchange rate changes.

Instead, the export trend seems to be a combination of poor domestic production and a slowdown in world trade growth.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

| Signal | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Fourth Quarter | 1977 | 1976 |
| Revenue | \$76.3 | \$73.1 |
| Profits | 28.1 | 20.2 |
| Per Share | 1.47 | 1.01 |
| Year | | |
| Revenue | 2,960.0 | 2,450.0 |
| Profits | 101.5 | 64.8 |
| Per Share | 5.13 | 3.14 |

| White Motor | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Fourth Quarter | 1977 | 1976 |
| Revenue | \$28.1 | \$30.6 |
| Profits | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Per Share | 0.27 | 0.04 |
| Year | | |
| Revenue | 1,250.0 | 1,080.0 |
| Profits | 19.6 | 21.7 |
| Per Share | 2.26 | 2.53 |

French Tourism Surplus

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—France recorded a surplus in its tourism balance last year of about 1.5 billion francs, up from 900 million francs in 1976. Tourism Secretary Jacques Morelon reported. Visitors to France, estimated at 26 million, spent some 20 billion francs last year, while Frenchmen disbursed about 15 billion francs abroad.

How Jury Awarded \$125 Million Against Ford

Sought a Punishment To Sting the Company

SANTA ANA, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. jury verdict assessing \$125 million in punitive damages against Ford Motor Co. in the case involving a fuel-tank explosion on a 1972 Pinto suggests that manufacturers of all kinds of products may be in for an increasingly tough time in personal-injury cases.

The verdict, reached in only a day and a half of jury deliberations after a six-month trial, is the largest punitive award ever made by a jury in a personal-injury case, according to lawyers who specialize in the field.

"We came up with this high amount so that Ford wouldn't design cars the way again," says foreman Andrew Quinn, who describes the Pinto as "a lousy and unsafe product." The jury, he says, wanted a punishment severe enough to sting the big automaker.

It did. Ford calls the verdict "so unreasonably and unwarranted that it won't be upheld" and plans to ask the judge to overturn it. The award was so big that it even stunned attorneys for the plaintiff who won it: Richard Grimshaw, now 12 years old, who was burned over 90 per cent of his body and lost his nose, left ear and much of his left hand in the flames. He has undergone some 90 operations to alleviate the damage. The Pinto's driver, 52-year-old Lily Gray, the only other person in the car, died of her burns. The jury also awarded \$3.5 million in compensation damages.

The accident occurred when the car, stalled on a freeway, was struck in the rear by another car six years ago. Jurors examined the results of five pre-1972 Ford fuel-tank tests. The tanks on

experimentally crashed Pintos showed significant damage and leakage in each case. Juror C. V. Greene, a telephone-company dispatcher, was especially struck by a Ford film of a Pinto backed into a wall at 20 miles an hour in the final test before the Pinto was introduced to the public in 1970. The gas tank, filled with a nonflammable substance ruptured with such force, Mr. Greene says, that "it looked like a fireman had stuck a hose inside the car and turned it on."

Mr. Greene wondered what would have happened if the fluid had been gasoline and passengers were inside. "In my mind," he says, "that film beat the Ford Motor Co."

Foreman Quinn was impressed by the testimony of a retired Ford designer, Harry Corp, who was called by plaintiffs' attorneys to explain how company executives balance safety and cost factors in designing a car. Mr. Corp, a critic of the Pinto fuel-tank design, referred to Ford documents indicating that the company could save \$20.8 million if it delayed making tank improvements for two years.

All this convinced jurors that Ford knew the design was dangerous and retained it anyway in order to save money. "Ford knew people would be killed," declared juror David Blodgett, who works for Western Electric Co. and who is the only member of the panel who drives a Pinto.

Ford's own records, obtained by the plaintiffs' attorneys in discovery proceed-

ings, gave indicated that the company could have given the gas tank extra protection with metal and plastic for about \$10 to \$15 a car, but declined to do so for cost and weight-saving reasons.

Plaintiffs' attorneys argued that when Detroit introduced small cars to compete with cheaper, lighter-weight European models, it saved money by placing the gas tank behind the rear axle, making it vulnerable to even low-speed collisions.

Ford's trial argument was that the Pinto was hit at 30 miles an hour, and that at that speed, the fuel-system design of any subcompact car, including the Pinto, could not have withstood the impact. But jurors believed, instead, that the collision was at much lower speed, and that the victims would have escaped uninjured had it not been for the fire.

Plaintiffs' attorneys had asked for a punitive award of \$100 million—the amount Ford had saved by retaining the allegedly defective design on Pintos and other small-car models from the time they were introduced until the federally mandated standards took effect on 1977 cars.

Mr. Greene reasoned that if Ford had saved \$100 million by not installing safe tanks, an award matching that would not really be punitive, so he added \$25 million.

Eight of the nine others voting for punitive damages agreed, and the jury's job was over—in California, only nine members of a panel need to agree on the amount of damages.

Ford is expected to report fourth-quarter profits of \$38 million to \$35 million. Thus, the jury award is about equal to Ford's profit for one recent month.

To Meet Japanese, U.S. Competition

EEC Car Makers See Need for Close Cooperation

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—Top executives of major automobile manufacturers in the European Economic Community and officials of the EEC Commission broadly agree on the need for closer cooperation in the face of growing competition from Japan and, possibly, from the United States as well.

This was the broad consensus reached in a meeting yesterday between top managers of Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz of West Germany, Italy's Fiat, Peugeot-Citroen of France and British Leyland with EEC industry commissioner Etienne Davignon, commission officials reported today.

Mr. Davignon will also meet on the same problem with trade union officials later this month and possibly with executives of major European subsidiaries of General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Officials would not spell out what form of closer cooperation among the automakers was considered advisable. They said that the community as such does not intend to design a common EEC automotive industry policy.

Japanese Challenge

But, they said, Mr. Davignon and the executives agreed in general in their assessment of the EEC automobile industry's future and the challenge it is facing from the expanding Japanese auto

industry and even the car makers in the United States.

Japan's car makers are constantly increasing their share in the European market where, in 1976, Japanese autos accounted for 5.4 per cent of all cars sold, up from 4.6 per cent in 1975 and from 3.7 per cent in 1970.

Also, Commission officials noted, the Japanese competition to

put that between now and 1985 the U.S. automobile industry is plan-

ning to spend some \$55 billion to shrink American cars both in size and engine capacity in order to reduce gasoline consumption.

Commission and industry experts agree that there is a distinct possibility that U.S. cars, by 1985, may have been reduced to the size of their European counterparts with average gasoline consumption of an American car down to roughly 3.5 liters per 100 kilometers from the current rate of roughly 13.5 liters. On average, European-made cars now burn some 8 to 9 liters per 100 kilometers. Commission officials say.

Mr. Davignon's aides pointed out that between now and 1985 the U.S. automobile industry is plan-

ning to spend some \$55 billion to shrink American cars both in size and engine capacity in order to reduce gasoline consumption.

With its many subcontractors, the automotive industry is seen to have largely contributed to an about 24-per-cent growth in real terms of the EEC gross national product in 1977.

This industry sector is likely to again act as a major stimulus in 1978 with a growth of 3.5 per cent anticipated.

Corporate Battle

An unpublicized corporate battle has been brewing for months over the Middendorf management. A number of board members have quit and others have offered to sell their shares to outside interests.

Mr. Lance was reported to have said at the Tuesday meeting that there were persons in his group who wanted Mr. Middendorf removed. This led to speculation that the job Mr. Lance really wants at Financial General is the presidency.

In the middle of the takeover attempt is board member Eugene Metzger, a Washington attorney who acknowledged yesterday he has been involved in purchases of the stock, but insisted that he had no connection with Mr. Lance. Shareholders asked to sell their stock, however, described Mr. Metzger as "the front man" who paved the way for Mr. Lance.

Last Friday, because of investors confusion about the corporate battle, stock trading was suspended in Financial General, which is listed on the American Stock Exchange. Yesterday the Securities and Exchange Commission ordered the suspension to last for up to 10 days while it investigates.

Mr. Lance's financial affairs in Georgia have been under investigation by the SEC since before he resigned as director of the Office of Management and Budget last September.

Before joining the Carter administration, Mr. Lance was chairman of National Bank of Georgia in Atlanta and also Calhoun First National Bank of Calhoun, Georgia.

The company announced a \$40-million franc (\$14-million) investment to build offices and a plant in the Ghent in the Ghent port area, where European-made parts will be built into the cars, which will be prepared there for delivery to European clients.

Honda to Build Plant At Belgian Port Town

GHEENT, Belgium, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Honda automobile makers will build a plant in Ghent to include more locally made parts in the cars sold in Europe, the company announced today.

The company announced a \$40-million franc (\$14-million) investment to build offices and a plant in the Ghent in the Ghent port area, where European-made parts will be built into the cars, which will be prepared there for delivery to European clients.

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Dollar Slumps After Bonn Talks

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Feb. 14.—The dollar dipped in value against the deutsche mark again today after it became clear that Washington had failed once again to persuade West Germany to accelerate its economic recovery.

Speaking in Washington today, Mr. Blumenthal said that the German economy grew only by 2.4 per cent in 1977 despite an implicit promise by Mr. Schmidt to stimulate the economy by twice as much last year.

Washington believes that if Bonn stimulated the economy beyond its 1978 target of growth at 3.5 per cent the development would help all other Western industrial countries to recover more quickly from their long-term recession.

He told a press conference that the "big five" finance ministers meeting in Paris last weekend and his talks with Mr. Schmidt signal no changes in U.S. government policies

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 14

| 12 Month - Stock | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month - Stock | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month - Stock | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|-----------|------|------------------|------|------|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|
| High | Low | Div In \$ | Yld | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Quot | Close | High | Low | Div In \$ | Yld | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Quot | Close | High | Low | Div In \$ | Yld | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Quot | Close | | |
| 37% | 32% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 37% | 32% | 20% | 17% | 37% | 32% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 37% | 32% | 20% | 17% | 37% | 32% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 37% | 32% | 20% | 17% | 37% | 32% |
| 27% | 22% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 27% | 22% | 20% | 17% | 27% | 22% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 27% | 22% | 20% | 17% | 27% | 22% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 27% | 22% | 20% | 17% | 27% | 22% |
| 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 22 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% |
| 44% | 33% | 1.24 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 35 | 44% | 33% | 20% | 17% | 44% | 33% | 1.24 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 35 | 44% | 33% | 20% | 17% | 44% | 33% | 1.24 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 35 | 44% | 33% | 20% | 17% | 44% | 33% |
| 12% | 12% | 1.24 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 35 | 12% | 12% | 20% | 17% | 12% | 12% | 1.24 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 35 | 12% | 12% | 20% | 17% | 12% | 12% | 1.24 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 35 | 12% | 12% | 20% | 17% | 12% | 12% |
| 57% | 52% | 1.24 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 27 | 57% | 52% | 20% | 17% | 57% | 52% | 1.24 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 27 | 57% | 52% | 20% | 17% | 57% | 52% | 1.24 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 27 | 57% | 52% | 20% | 17% | 57% | 52% |
| 13% | 13% | 1.24 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 13 | 13% | 13% | 20% | 17% | 13% | 13% | 1.24 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 13 | 13% | 13% | 20% | 17% | 13% | 13% | 1.24 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 13 | 13% | 13% | 20% | 17% | 13% | 13% |
| 27% | 27% | 1.24 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 12 | 27% | 27% | 20% | 17% | 27% | 27% | 1.24 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 12 | 27% | 27% | 20% | 17% | 27% | 27% | 1.24 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 12 | 27% | 27% | 20% | 17% | 27% | 27% |
| 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 11 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 11 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 11 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 10 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 10 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 10 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 9 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 9 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 9 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 35% | 35% | 1.24 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 8 | 35% | 35% | 20% | 17% | 35% | 35% | 1.24 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 8 | 35% | 35% | 20% | 17% | 35% | 35% | 1.24 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 8 | 35% | 35% | 20% | 17% | 35% | 35% |
| 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 6 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 6 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 6 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% | 1.24 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5 | 11% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 11% | 11% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -1 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -1 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -1 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -2 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -2 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -2 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -3 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -3 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -3 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -4 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -4 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -4 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -5 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -5 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -5 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -6 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -6 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -6 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -7 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -7 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -7 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -8 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -8 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 1.24 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -8 | 15% | 15% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 15% |
| 15% | 15%</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 14

| Chgs. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| 12 Month - Stocks | | | | 12 Month - Stocks | | | | 12 Month - Stocks | | | | |
| High | Low | Div | In \$ | High | Low | Div | In \$ | High | Low | Div | In \$ | |
| 7/16 5% AEI Plat | 10e | 17.8 | 344 | 79e | 79e | 94e | 14e | 27% | 79e | 79e | 94e | 14e |
| 7/16 5% AAR | 36 | 4.8 | 7 | 5 | 79e | 79e | 79e | 14e | 79e | 79e | 79e | 14e |
| 7/16 6% AFS | 30 | 3.9 | 4 | 18 | 256 | 79e | 79e | 14e | 12% | 12% | 12% | 14e |
| 7/16 6% ASPIRO | 54 | 5.1 | 6 | 27 | 224 | 124 | 124 | 14e | 124 | 124 | 124 | 14e |
| 7/16 6% AVAC | 40 | 6.8 | 6 | 5 | 192 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | 10 | — |
| 7/16 7% AVTA | 32 | 1.7 | 8 | 25 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 14e | 194 | 194 | 194 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 38 | 1.2 | 2 | 4 | 416 | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 58 | 5.3 | 5 | 2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 14e | 58 | 58 | 58 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 32 | 4.3 | 1 | 6 | 594 | 94e | 94e | 14e | 94e | 94e | 94e | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 20 | 5.7 | 7 | 5 | 476 | 476 | 476 | 14e | 476 | 476 | 476 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 10 | 1.5 | 8 | 9 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 14e | 79 | 79 | 79 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | 6 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 16 | 9.2 | 2 | 25 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 14e | 182 | 182 | 182 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 5 | 5.5 | 5 | 5 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 14e | 154 | 154 | 154 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 43 | 6 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 | — | 212 | 212 | 212 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 2.9 | 9 | 1 | 164 | 162 | 162 | 14e | 162 | 162 | 162 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 25 | 3.7 | 6 | 28 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 14e | 79 | 79 | 79 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 77 | 4.5 | 6 | 23 | 398 | 398 | 398 | 14e | 398 | 398 | 398 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 26 | 5.2 | 8 | 2 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 14e | 64 | 64 | 64 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 36 | 5.2 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 476 | 476 | 14e | 476 | 476 | 476 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 36 | 6.3 | 6 | 5 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 14 | 2.1 | 14 | 2 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 100 | 1.2 | 4 | 2 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 4 | 1.1 | 14 | 1 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 18 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 6 | 6 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 50 | 2.6 | 10 | 7 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 14e | 194 | 194 | 194 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 40 | 9.1 | 100 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — | 47 | 47 | 47 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.6 | 212 | 416 | 416 | 416 | 416 | — | 416 | 416 | 416 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 25 | 4.4 | 7 | 5 | 594 | 594 | 594 | 14e | 594 | 594 | 594 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 14 | 1.3 | 17 | 159 | 159 | 159 | 159 | — | 159 | 159 | 159 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 8 | 17 | 594 | 594 | 594 | 14e | 594 | 594 | 594 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 816 | — | 816 | 816 | 816 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 7.5 | 8 | 5 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 22 | 4.8 | 179 | 916 | 916 | 916 | 916 | — | 916 | 916 | 916 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 42 | 5.2 | 9 | 24 | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e | 596 | 596 | 596 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 117 | 4.2 | 5 | 94 | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e | 296 | 296 | 296 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.7 | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — | 79 | 79 | 79 | — |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 44 | 5.5 | 5 | 212 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14e |
| 7/16 7% B2B ALL | 28 | 2.3 | 127 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 81 | | | | | |

International Bonds Traded in Europe

BUNCO BANNER 24

**U.S.\$40,000,000
Bearer Depository Receipts
issued by**

Chemical Bank
against a
Floating Rate Promissory Note

due 1982 of Banco do Brasil S.A.
six months February 15th, 1978 to August 15th, 1978
the Bearer Depository Receipts will carry an
Interest Rate of 7 $\frac{1}{8}\%$ per annum

New issue

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

DM 150,000,000
6 1/4 Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1978/1985

Offering Price: 99½ %
Interest: 6½ % p. a., payable on March 1 of each year
Maturity: March 1, 1985
Lister: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

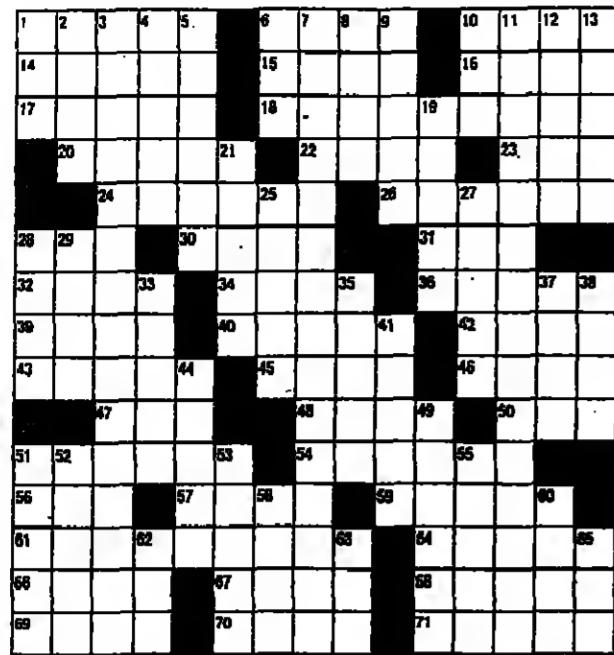
**This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.**



the latest trading day.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Sources of light or heat
- 6 Luxe
- 10 Shortening
- 14 "A race with-out—": Young
- 15 Little bowman
- 16 Jalopy
- 17 Sidekick
- 18 Top
- 20 Victoria's home
- 22 Latin infinitive
- 23 Rosalyn Carter, — Smith
- 24 Indian sailor
- 25 English king in 1066
- 28 Prefix with corn or pod
- 30 Micronesian staple
- 31 — for the course
- 32 "Tor"
- 34 Con man's target
- 36 Worm with case or shell
- 39 Nymph who loved Narcissus
- 40 Looped edging
- 42 Infinitesimal amount
- 43 Mixture formed in smelting ores
- 45 Body of knowledge

DOWN

- 1 Varnish base
- 2 Site of the Taj Mahal
- 3 Popular place by Beethoven
- 4 Chinese gift to Washington Zoo
- 5 Ultrafairy
- 6 Pyrenees city
- 7 Beethoven's "Opus 73"
- 8 Droops
- 9 — as a daisy
- 10 Resistance unit
- 11 One of four preludes by Beethoven
- 12 Gallery prop
- 13 Chase
- 14 Authors of "My Antonia"
- 15 Homophone for earn
- 16 It spins Mother Earth
- 17 Obstructs, as a stream
- 18 Widths of circular objects
- 19 Rakes
- 20 Eight: Comb. form
- 21 Princely Italian
- 22 Lemon eater
- 23 Creator of Candide
- 24 Puck
- 25 Itty-bitty
- 26 Thin as —
- 27 A.B. for instance
- 28 "Let — eat cake"
- 29 Costa
- 30 Setting for many a convention
- 31 Divided peninsula
- 32 Agenda unit
- 33 General or private
- 34 Themes
- 35 Philip Nolan, e.g.
- 36 Craving
- 37 Glory: prestige
- 38 "If I Were — Man"
- 39 Memoranda
- 40 Skip away
- 41 Jerks
- 42 Actor Connery
- 43 Use a scythe
- 44 Emulated Betsy Ross
- 45 Duran's dwelling

WEATHER

| Location | Condition | Temp. |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| MOSCOW | Cloudy | 34 |
| AMSTERDAM | Cloudy | 34 |
| NEARA... | Rain | 62 |
| PHENS | Clear | 52 |
| DETROIT | Cloudy | 52 |
| BERLIN | Cloudy | 52 |
| BRUSSELS | Snow | 42 |
| BUCHAREST | Cloudy | 42 |
| VIENNA | Rain | 42 |
| CASABLANCA | Snow | 42 |
| COPENHAGEN | Cloudy | 42 |
| COSTA DEL SOL | Clear | 57 |
| EDINBURGH | Cloudy | 54 |
| FLORENCE | Cloudy | 54 |
| FRANKFURT | Cloudy | 54 |
| GIGANTIC | Cloudy | 54 |
| HELSINKI | Cloudy | 54 |
| ISTANBUL | Cloudy | 54 |
| LAS PALMAS | Cloudy | 54 |
| LONDON | Rain | 54 |
| LOS ANGELES | Clear | 51 |
| | | Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coasta at 1700 GMT; others at 1800 GMT. |

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 14, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices.

Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by the fund: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

HANS JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. SFPT5.50

(d) Barbour Fund SFPT5.50

(d) Combar Fund SFPT5.50

(d) Blockstar Fund SFPT5.50

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE. SFPI7.50

(d) Crossbow Fund SFPI7.50

(d) DIT Fund N.V. SFPI7.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A. \$15.41

(d) Capital Int'l Fund \$28.00

(d) Capital International S.A. SFPI7.50

CRUIT SUISSE:

(d) Action Int'l Fund SFPI7.50

(d) Capstar Fund SFPI7.50

(d) G.F. Bonds-Bonds SFPI7.50

(d) Energy-Vale Fund SFPI7.50

(d) Eurove-Vale Fund SFPI7.50

OUT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT: DMPI1.50

(d) OUT'N'Out Fund DMPI1.50

PEDFITY INTERNATIONAL:

(d) Pidifity Amer. Assmtl SFPI10.10

(d) Pidifity Off. Svcs. Fund SFPI7.50

(d) Pidifity World Fund SFPI7.50

REHMUDAI LIMITED:

(d) Berry Fin. Co. Ltd. SFPI8.50

(d) O.T. Dollar Fund SFPI8.50

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) Jard. Sth-East Asia Fund SFPI8.77

LLOYD'S INT'L MGT. CP 175 GENEVA II:

(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth Fund SFPI2.50

(d) Lloyds Int'l Income Fund SFPI3.50

PROPERTY OWNERS OVERS. LTD.:

(d) U.S. Dollar Fund SFPI8.37

(d) Sterling Fund SFPI8.50

SEPRO:

(d) Sepr. Svcs. N.A. Fund SFPI8.51

SOPH. GROUPS GENEVA:

(d) Parrot Svcs. N.E. Fund SFPI5.50

(d) Services Fund SFPI4.03

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) America-Value Fund SFPI20.35

(d) Interstatal Fund SFPI20.35

(d) Salvarian New Svcs. Fund SFPI24.51

(d) Univ. Bond Select Fund SFPI27.50

(d) Universal Fund SFPI27.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Amer. U.S. Sh. Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Bond Invest. Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Comstar Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Euro. Euro. Svcs. Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Funds Svcs. Sh. Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Pacific Invest. Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Romatex-Ledger Fund SFPI2.35

(d) Swiss Svcs. Sh. Fund SFPI2.35

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

(d) Allotments Fund CHF1.25

(d) Europanos Fund CHF1.25

(d) Unifunds Fund DM18.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM21.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM24.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM26.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM28.50

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(d) Unifunds Fund DM123.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM125.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM127.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM129.50

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(d) Unifunds Fund DM139.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM141.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM143.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM145.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM147.50

(d) Unifunds Fund DM149.5

Is Still Silent, Dundee Foresees of Spinks in 11th or 12th Round

Dave Anderson
VEGAS, Feb. 14 (NYT).—
"But," warned Dundee, "it'll
be interesting early."

Mumbling only a few words to
Dundee and his other handlers,
Ali shadow-boxed three rounds,
hit the heavy bag for three
rounds, skipped rope for three
rounds, then departed in silence
upstairs to his 30th-floor suite in
the Las Vegas Hilton, the site of
the nationally televised bout.

Dundee, who has been Ali's

trainer throughout his 17-year
career as a professional, sounded
pleased with the champion's con-
dition.

All outweighed Spinks by 27
(122.5 kg.) at the official
weigh-in today, Reuter reported.
Ali was 224 1/4 pounds and
Spinks 197 1/4.

Ali's poundage now is not much
different from his weight for
most of his other recent fights.

"But the weight is different;
it's distributed differently," he
said, adding to callithene. "Dundee said, 'To me, he's in the best
shape he's been in since the first
Joe Fraiser fight, in 1971. I
think he wanted to prove that
he could get in good shape again.'

Dundee compared Spinks, the
24-year-old ex-Marine with only
six victories and a draw since
winning an Olympic gold medal
at Montreal, with Fraiser in
style. Spinks regularly does much
of his training in Fraiser's gym
in Philadelphia.

"They're trying to get him to
box like Fraiser did," Dundee
said. "They want him looking to
break the body, looking to come
back with quick flurries. He's got
good hands. He's a good young
fighter. He was a tough amateur
who had 18 amateur fights and
who fought internationally."

But Dundee, like most boxing
people, believes that the pres-
sure of challenging All for the
title will tell on Spinks.

"The immensity of the situation
will get to him," Dundee said.
"All the cameras, just seeing All in there. I think he'll
hold up."

But as a realist who has seen
the skills of other boxers sud-
denly disappear, Dundee knows
Ali is 36 years old.

"You never know when the end
of the rainbow comes," Dundee
said. "You never know when he
won't be able to do it."

Dundee didn't appear concerned
by Ali's silence after all the
years of boasting that he's "the
greatest."

"That's big thing for this
fight. I always let him do his
thing," the trainer said. "Any-
thing he does, it doesn't amaze
me."

Ali's devotion to training for
this bout indicated to many
long-time Ali-watchers that the
champion felt he had several
more bouts ahead. If he were to
retire after this fight, as some
suspect he will, he would not
have bothered to work so hard
to get in shape.

"I don't know when he's going
to retire," Dundee said. "I don't
think he knows. But when he
can't fight 100 per cent and
when he can't get up for a fight,
when it becomes a complete bore
to him, then I'll retire. But not
before that happens."

Although there is no official
betting line here on the bout, Ali
is around an 8-to-1 favorite in
man-to-man betting.

24 Champion Confident

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—
Jimmy (Little Red) Lopez said today
that he expects to stop David Kotell of Ghana
midway through his World Boxing
Council feather-weight title de-
fense here tomorrow night.

Lopez, a non-stop punching
machine from Los Angeles, who
seems content to take two or
three punches to land one his
own, went to Kotell's home city
of Accra to lift the crown from
the Ghanaian on a 15-round de-
cision in November, 1976.

Since then, Lopez, 25, has
beaten Jose Olivarez and Jorge
Altamirano in non-title fights
and has stopped Jose Turel in
a title defense last Sept. 13.

For this match, which is part
of the bill restoring All and
Spinks, Lopez is getting what
could be a record purse a feather-
weight—\$165,000. Kotell, 27, is
guaranteed \$50,000 for the 15-
rounder.

Associated Press

and trainer Sam Solomon spar without gloves.

SAC to Race Indianapolis Cars in Britain

On Feb. 14 (Reuters).—
Ocean, the powerful Ameri-
ca, the India-
cars that hit 200 miles
an hour on the
old 500 Oval, will take
at crack at the twists
of British circuits this

United States Auto Club
which stages the India-
cars, has decided to
this country two races
each-speed championship

The race, the first offi-
cial events outside North
will take place at Silver-

Sept. 30 and Brands

Oct. 7.

Two tracks are conven-
ient Grand Prix circuits. One

is Grand Prix contests

with the traditional

call, "Gentlemen,

" or engines." They will

sancioned USAC events

top drivers will com-

the same Indy cars

on the oval U.S. speed

the Mosport road

Canada. The cars will

the lap times faster

accidents—if there are

no spectacular than us-

in grand prix racing

something different."

We treat the British

we would say held at

oil," Richard King

added, said here. "Per-
sonal seen Formula One.

They now want some-

thing different."

Britain something

will require an airift

USAC personnel and

across the Atlantic.

kph at Silverstone and 180 mph
(293 kph) at Brands Hatch.

The circuit records for aver-
age race speeds, both set by
British driver James Hunt last
year, are 130.36 mph (209.87 kph)
for Silverstone and 118.36 mph
(190.58 kph) for Brands Hatch.

USAC track rules vary from
those of Formula One, and Brit-
ish track marshals will be given
several training sessions on the
Indy procedures.

The promoters, Motor Circuit
Development, will put up \$768,000
in prize money and pay travel
and other expenses, while bonus
money from the United States
will raise the figure to \$800,000.

The investment is high, but
the promoters feel it will be worth-
while if it can revive auto-racing
interest that has sagged here
in recent years.

Speed will be the biggest draw-
ing card.

Although outwardly similar,
Indy racers are generally faster
than Formula One cars. Their
550-hp turbocharged engines
produce almost twice as much
power as the Formula One limit
allows, and the Silverstone race
is expected to be the fastest ever

in Britain.

Car designer Gordon Coppuck,
whose McLaren M24 is one of
the fastest cars on the USAC

circuit, believes top lap speed

should reach 204 mph (328.44

kph).

Bangkok Title Bout

BANGKOK, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—
World light featherweight

champion Wilfredo Gomez of

Puerto Rico will defend his title

against Thailand's Sakdai Porn-

tawee here on May 4.

Even safety precautions will

be different. The more spec-
tacular Indy crashes send cars ram-
ming against a wall, sliding
across the track and flipping
several times, and, because they
are fueled by highly flammable
methanol, Indy cars have a
greater tendency to burst into

flame.

Despite the different tracks,
no changes will be allowed for
cars and drivers. All cars must

conform to USAC Group Nine

standards, including four-speed

gearboxes and Indy-style tires,

and drivers will have to be

regular competitors in the USAC

national championship series to

qualify.

International Herald Tribune

Associated Press

and trainer Sam Solomon spar without gloves.

Serious Training at Age 7

Soviet Youths' Sports Schools

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI).—
Valentina Shkoda is only 8 years
old but she already carries
herself with the indications of
strength and the poise of motion
that mark a champion.

She is a tiny girl, dwarfed
by the bulk of gymnastics equip-
ment crammed into the huge
hall, that is one of the main
classrooms at the Children's
Sports School here in Moscow.

She appears to have no fear
as she works on the bars and
beams and mats that are the
tools of education in the school,
and she displays no awkward-
ness.

When she makes a mistake
she is scolded by one of her
coaches.

She begins her routines again,
the delicate motions of the
hands, the gentle tilt of the
tiny leg pointed ar-
row-straight—going into a som-
ersault off the beam, a perfect
landing, a smile.

Valentina does this three

hours a day, six days a week
for the better part of the year.

If Valentina succeeds, you will see
her on television during some
future Olympic competition.

About 350 children currently
attend the Moscow sports school
and the training that gets is one
explanation for the great suc-
cess the Soviet Union has in
gymnastic competition.

The government has set up an
elaborate screening network to
identify the most talented chil-
dren. Those who cannot make
the grade are washed out, some-

oldest are the 10th-year students.

There are seven male and
seven female coaches at the
school. While it appears that
the children have a good time,
it is also clear that the sports
training is taken seriously.

A group of 10 little girls was
working on one side of the gym-
nasium. They apparently were
perfecting their style in running
up to a springboard. They ran
down the runway and stopped
just before the board.

Another group of little girls was
practicing dance before a long
row of mirrors at one end of
the hall.

Their coach, a woman in her
late 20s, was counting through
exercises. Occasionally, she
would walk up and slap an ankle
or foot to warn one of the girls
that she was not performing
correctly.

On the male side of the hall,
about 30 young boys were work-
ing on bars, rings and mats.

For the tumblers, a coach was
standing alongside a long mat,
shouting orders. He would occa-
sionally assist the small boys
as they worked on flips and
tumbles, using his hands to help
them make it through a flip.

Alex Kordin, a member of the
Soviet Sports Committee, said
nearly half a million children
are involved in about 2,200
sports schools run by the govern-
ment.

In addition, there are 2,013
other schools—apparently not as
well developed as those in the
government system—that are finan-
cially supported by various trade unions.

The youngest children at the
school are 7 years old and the
diversity of viewpoints. There-
fore, we have felt it prudent to
be released from our commit-
ment."

Vanderbilt President Emmett
Fields said: "Other proposals to
underwrite the matches have been
made to Vanderbilt but no decision
has yet been made on them." He
declined to say who made the offers.

The matches are scheduled at
Vanderbilt March 17-19. Lep-
chick's organization and the local
chapter of the NAACP have
threatened demonstrations at
Vanderbilt unless South Africa is
barred from participation or the
matches are canceled.

NLT, which also owns radio and
television stations and the
Grand Ole Opry, said in a state-
ment that when it agreed to back
the event "we felt we were un-
derwriting an international ath-
letic event that would be good
for Nashville and good for Van-
derbilt."

In the meantime, controversy
has taken it out of that category
and made it increasingly inap-
propriate for a business serving
millions of Americans with a
great diversity of viewpoints."

In other developments:

- Richard Lapchick, head of

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patriots Division

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|--------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| New York Islanders | 22 | 11 | 8 | 74 | 202 | 184 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 13 | 10 | 74 | 191 | 134 |
| Atlanta | 18 | 15 | 7 | 67 | 172 | 122 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 18 | 15 | 10 | 66 | 170 | 135 |

San Jose Division

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|-----------|----|----|----|--------|-----|-----|
| Chicago | 22 | 17 | 14 | 64 | 166 | 131 |
| Vancouver | 14 | 27 | 12 | 41</td | | |

Observer

The Success Book

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK. Dr. Leon Tee believes most people "do not fear failure as much as we do success." I quote not from Dr. Tee's new paperback book, "The Fear of Success," but from the publisher's press release summing it up. With hundreds of new books being published daily, there isn't time to read any of them anymore. You have to make do with the press releases. Half these books deal with success. Everybody is presumed to want success, much as Christians of old wanted redemption and salvation. The press release for Dr. Tee's work states the assumption in prose worthy of Harold Robbins. Thus: "Success—everybody craves it, works for it—some even fight and cheat for it—yet few ever reach its dizzying heights."

The reason, according to Dr. Tee's press release, is a "universal fear of success" which is "often ingrained in us since childhood." His book, I gather, will help you measure your "fear-of-success quotient" and identify the problems to be surmounted so those dizzying heights can be scaled.

All this seems a bit too simple. Since moving from Washington to Manhattan, I have been surrounded by successes. It gives you no encouragement to join the club. A big drawback is that after you become a success in New York, there are only two living alternatives: You can plunge ahead and become a failure, or you can sit around idly and become a has-been.

In Washington nobody wanted to become a success except for a few has-beens. People there wanted to get re-elected, or pull a great swindle, or bomb the bejehchers out of some place, but whatever they wanted, the purpose was to improve their position so they could do something even bigger next time at bat—to get re-elected unanimously, or pull the greatest swindle of all time, or bomb the bejehchers out of five or six places, according to their ambition.

In Washington people wanted to succeed at something so they would gain the wherewithal to like to do very well,



succeed at even something bigger. The New York idea that success is a static condition which lends social cachet to the initiate, like being tapped for skull and bones or getting a guest shot on Johnny Carson, would have struck those Washingtonians as ridiculous. They were interested in doing things, not in having their names printed in bold type in the gossip columns.

I do not mean to stir New York successes with the implication that they never do anything. Quite a few do, and it speaks well of them, because being a success in the New York sense is a grueling, full-time job, which leaves little time, energy and imagination to succeed at anything else.

In Washington, none of these difficulties exist. There's a man may wear a prison-issue suit, live with rented furniture, be scrubbed by headwaiters, shirt parties like dogs carry his papers in an umbrella, and still swing enough clout to give others to half the population.

This is because he does not have to bother about being a success. Not trying to act like a success, he is unencumbered by trifles hobbling his attempts to succeed at difficult projects. In fact, people in Washington who start acting like successes are likely to be suspected of being frauds, if not crooks. (Unless, of course, they are hostesses.)

In Los Angeles, you are what you drive. In Washington you are what you do. In New York you are what you eat. These rules of American life make it harder on the New Yorker. The successful person in Los Angeles has only to drive a Mercedes or Rolls-Royce or a concession to his talent. In Washington, he has only to apply himself.

In New York, however, he has to act the way success act, which can be such a demanding task that he may have little left over for succeeding at anything, except of course at being a success. In New York at least, Dr. Tee's "Fear of Success" is an idea that seems wide of the mark. More likely it is not few at all that keeps the success corps small, but only a sensible suspicion that if you're not careful about avoiding success you'll never get time or energy to do all these hard, good things you'd like to do very well.

People assume I'm gaga about cats," he continued. "I like them, but I'm not silly about them. Cats look like cartoons. There's something funny and vulnerable and innocent about them. Not the females, they're smarter. My first cat, Nooki Marie, was a North Beach stray. She had the street smarts."

Nooki was brought home by Kilban's wife (they are now divorced) and was soon joined by a mate dubbed Burton Rustie. And then, of course, there were kittens. With at least four cats around the

house, Kilban began to draw them. "All my cats had stripes, so I drew striped cats. I must have drawn 200 miles of stripes by now," he said.

As any cat owner can vouch, cats have a tendency to get themselves into hilarious situations. Unlike dogs, they are not self-conscious and think nothing of watching television upside down or crawling around with paper bags over their heads. They can present their naivete and logic simultaneously. Hap Kilban is an ideal translator: His cats are delightfully funny, but they are never cute.

Probably the most endearing Kilban cats are the ones on the calendar for 1977 and 1978.

They were also the most difficult to do, the artist said.

"You have to think up a situation for them each month—the striped cats in paper bags for January, piñatas for July, and so on."

At the moment he is casting his eyes on his new men in Connecticut, though he is rather enjoying the répétitif. His new book had a cat in it.

Kilban planned to be a serious painter when he left

the street smart.

Then Michelle Urry, Playboy's cartoon editor, came to

visit Kilban in San Francisco and asked to see the work in his files. "What I had handled was mostly the cat stuff," he recalled. Miss Urry, who is an avowed cat lover, thought he might have a book. She suggested an agent, who in turn introduced the Kilban cats to Workman Publishing. The rest is history. "Cat," the first book, which appeared in 1975, has sold 450,000 copies. The 1977 cat calendar ran to \$60,000, while the current calendar reached \$77,000.

Which means that Hap Kilban no longer has to scrounge. And if he chooses, never has to draw another cartoon. "I've been cartooning for 15 years," he said. "There is nothing more tiring than to sit by yourself trying to be funny."

He was working for the post office here when he sold his first cartoons to Playboy for \$25 each. "If I hadn't sold the first six, I never would have had a career," he said. "Those drawings were not based on cats."

He said that it is not the money that interests him. He lives simply. "Actually, I sit around and scratch and watch garbage on television." However, he has gone back to serious painting. "I find that it's easier to do, it's good therapy to feel I have a craft again. I feel very good about it."

Remember Michael Herbert Dengler, the Minneapolis who

had a career in modeling, television and acting

and signed an agreement with Top Billing, Inc., that represents Billy Carter, President Carter's bi-

United Press Intern

PEOPLE: Hey There. Cuddly Bear Won't You Drop Dead?

Today's prize for Wretched Excess goes, as usual, at this time of year, to all the overdoses who paid for classified ads sending Valentine's Day greetings to their ex-loved ones via the British press. Not that we're against sentiment, mark you: Samuel Justice can be—and often is—sappy as the next chap. But the British, normally shy, diffident reserved types seem on the evidence of these ads to have gone, dare we say it, stone bonkers. Greetings were addressed to, among others, the following: Curly Tops, Blue Eyes, Bubbles, Pudgy and Mrs. Magic, Cuddly Bear, Poch Pooch, and signed by Incy Wincy Spider, Sugar Bear, and Plot. The messages were just as dizzying. Perhaps the worst: "Booger Face! Quiet-stealing, teeth-grinding, buzz-zucks and Dr. Pepper make you my frozen-fanged square-eyed fuzzy sharper. I love you, Chublet." In stark contrast was this one: "Christine—My God, woman, I love you. The children love you. Even the pets love you. So please clean the house." But the worst Valentine greeting of all comes from the United States. Zero Population Growth, a U.S. birth-control group, sent out cards adorned with a pink, plastic-wrapped condom, which it said was the "necessary equipment" to carry out its message for Valentine's Day—to "love carefully."

Actress Judy Carne, wins a name for herself as the sit-to-me girl on the old "In" television show. In the States, was arrested Sunday evening charge of possession of cocaine for sale. Miss Carne was booked to Los Angeles on \$5,000 bail.

SAMUEL JUST

house, Kilban began to draw them. "All my cats had stripes, so I drew striped cats. I must have drawn 200 miles of stripes by now," he said.

Connecticut at 18 for Brooklyn and the Pratt Institute. He landed out. Ditto for Copper Union. "It was really serious about art and I did a lot of suffering in rough-filled rooms," he recalled. He then shipped out on a tanker for the obligatory year in Europe, first Florence, then Austria.

He returned to New York, and with the last dime called a friend in Brooklyn, who came to his rescue at the airport. He moved back in with his parents in Connecticut, then married and had a child and did "michel and dino" jobs for art directors

—and not too many of those.

In the 80s, somebody in Connecticut asked Kilban to do a portrait. "As soon as I got paid, I was on a bus going to San Francisco," he said. "It was love at first sight."

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CORNELIA AND AGENT—Cornelia Wallace, 39, the wife of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, conferring her newly signed booking agent, Tandy Rice. We eye on a career in modeling, television and acting that represents Billy Carter, President Carter's bi-

United Press Intern

DOMESTIC SITUATION
SITUATIONS WANTED

20-YEAR-OLD, PRETTY, BRITISH citizen, single, development in leading art company, seeks
INTERVIEW, Box 1221, Paris, Write Box 1221, Paris, Hunt
AMBITIOUS MBA female, fluent in English and Japanese, seeks
INTERVIEW, Box 1221, Paris, Write Box 1221, Paris, Hunt
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